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LONDON PRACTICE  
O F  
**P H Y S I C :**

WHEREIN THE  
DEFINITION and SYMPTOMS of DISEASES,  
WITH  
The PRESENT METHOD of CURE,  
are clearly laid down.

With proper TABLES,  
Exhibiting the DOSES of MEDICINES, and the  
QUANTITY of PURGATIVES, OPIATES, and  
MERCURIALS, in the Compositions of the LONDON  
DISPENSATORY;

A N D  
COMPLETE INDEX of the DISEASES  
and MEDICINES.

The whole calculated for the General Use of  
YOUNG PRACTITIONERS.

The FOURTH EDITION.

With large ADDITIONS and AMENDMENTS.

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D U B L I N :

Printed by JAMES WILLIAMS, M,D,C,LXXXIX.



## I N T R O D U C T I O N.

**T**HE following work, the result of twenty years experience, owes not its present publication to lucrative views, or the vanity of becoming an author.—The only motive which induced the editor to this undertaking, was his sincere desire of making himself useful to the young practitioner. On this occasion, the learned physicians, and authors of the present age, have been consulted, and the latest improvements, in the art of healing, introduced.

Health is so great a blessing, that every attempt directed towards its preservation, must at least deserve some small share of public approbation. The air we breathe has a great effect upon our bodies; it is well known that we can exist much longer without food than without air; and the salubrious quality of this element redounds greatly to the well-being of the human frame; it is therefore of the utmost consequence, in all our investigations of diseases, to inquire very minutely into the state of the atmosphere; since we may probably have more occasion to recommend a change of it, than of diet; the latter of which we sometimes consider as the immediate cause of indispositions, when, in reality, it may arise at the same time from a fault in the air.

The seasons, in our climate, vary so much and so suddenly, that it requires the greatest attention to guard against their effects, in the care of our cloathing, and in a proper regard to the non-naturals. North and north-east winds are esteemed bracing and healthy; yet, to the valetudinarian, south and south west winds are much more comfortable. Dry seasons are more healthy than wet: in winter we eat with keener appetites, and digest better, than in summer. The temperaments of the air have a great influence over the tempers and dispositions

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the human body; and I have known persons of a gay cheerful, and easy turn, who, in consequence of long-continued easterly winds, have become irritable, peevish, and morose.

We should be particularly careful in the choice of our food: perhaps many of the complaints, so frequent in this city, arise from our inattention to this article. The luxury of the age, and the fashionable mode of high and expensive eating, are not only a disgrace to our reason, but are destructive also of our fortunes and constitutions.

A variety of dishes introduces a variety of diseases. Those are the wisest men who live the most simply and eat moderately. Rich sauces, spicy ragouts, and *entre-mets* heightened with the fragrant aromatics of both the Indies, however savoury and pleasing to the taste, are most assuredly the destroyers of the very best constitutions. The beauties of a *dessert* may be admired by the eye; but beware how you indulge your palate with too many confections, and sweet-meats: nothing palls the appetite so much, nor is so hard of digestion.

Full and hearty suppers, even though we may have had little or no dinner, are of dangerous tendency: they cannot well be too light and sparing.

Bread well baked, made of pure flour, and one day old, is the best. The flesh of animals, in the vigour of age, is the most proper; mutton is preferable to any other butcher's meat, but more especially if it be about six years old.

GAIEN has observed, "That pork is the most nourishing food for strong and robust men, who are much used to great and violent exercises." The Athletæ, who were trained up for the Olympic games, fed upon it; and whenever

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whenever they altered their method of living, became less vigorous, and less fit to enter the lists.—Notwithstanding this, it is remarkable that pork, fed in London, is far from being wholesome diet.

Fish taken out of stagnant or standing waters, and such as are of a fat or slimy nature, are not easily digested: sea-fish, on the contrary, are light and nutritious: They are best, and easiest of digestion, when boiled; fried and roasted, they are not quite so salutary and nutritious; and if cooked soon after they have been caught, they are better than when kept for some days.

Water, which constitutes so great a part of our drink, and which is, the most natural, as well as the most wholesome beverage, should be limpid, and pure; light, with respect to its specific gravity, and without taste or flavour. Our common water in London, should be strained through a filtering stone, or remain for some considerable time in earthen jars or vessels, so that it may be purged of its impurities, which will, by this means, subside to the bottom.

Our sleep, as well as our exercise, should be moderate. Ease and luxury are the bane of health; many evils have arisen from an inactive life, and an indulged appetite.

HIPPOCRATES informs us, “ That the passions of the mind have a very great influence on our bodies, and are of infinite consequence in the regulation of our health.”

Every excess is an enemy to Nature: too great a plenitude, as well as too violent an evacuation is dangerous. Habits should not be too suddenly changed: the great secret of preserving health, lies in a just knowledge of proportioning our way of living to our exercise; for as

moderate aliment nourishes, so does violent exercise debilitate: we must keep up the due equilibrium.

More dangerous and more acute diseases happen in consequence of repletion, than from a contrary state. The symptoms of a plethoric habit, a heavy, and interrupted respiration; a sense of weight and fullness in the day and restlessness at night; uneasy frightful dreams; pain, lassitude, flatulency, attended in some habits with a diarrhoea, and in others with troublesome dysenteries, a florid complexion inclining to red, a heavy pain of the head, and inclination to sleep during the day, are likewise symptoms of this habit. Temperance, exercise, and gentle evacuations, are in general, the best cure.

Immoderate exercise is generally followed by loss of appetite and loathing of food. This will sometimes be attended with a pain and heat in the bowels, costiveness, rigors, or shiverings, weakness, lassitude, and even with a syncope or fainting. In this last case we may have recourse to a glass of wine, but with moderation: warm bathing, quiet and comfortable sleep, and a moist nourishing diet, will have very happy and desirable effects.

There remains a greater evil, and yet not attended to, which is more alarming as it affects the fair sex; and which, I am persuaded, is very distressing to them; I mean, the little regard they have to keeping their legs and feet warm. This salutary measure is unhappily neglected by them, when, at the same time, their heads are frequently loaded with wool, and artificial and unnatural curls, to the disgrace of nature and of their own charms, as well as to the ruin of their health and constitutions:

We may easily account for the *puny race* so frequently seen in the families of our nobility and rich citizens, when

when we consider that dissipating and pernicious custom of tea-drinking; nay, what is of still more dreadful consequence, the too great indulgence in wine and spirits, card playing, and late hours; than which nothing can be more prejudicial. Hence chiefly arises that long and dismal catalogue of complaints which accompanies chronological diseases.—It is a pity that coffee is not substituted for tea, since it is much more wholesome, especially when it is boiled over-night, with an equal proportion of milk. This not only renders it a palatable, but a very desirable breakfast. Coffee strengthens the stomach; tea, on the contrary, relaxes it.

They who indulge themselves much in hearty meals of high seasoned meats, should drink largely of cold water, either during dinner or afterwards; this might save many the trouble and expence of going to Bath, Buxton, Tunbridge, or other places where that element is found to restore the health and appetite lost by intemperate living.—Old men should eat less, and drink more than young men.—Too free an use of the bottle is destructive, especially to young people. *BACCHUS* and *VENUS* are deities they should by no means too ardently devote themselves to: they enervate both the body and mind.—Sobriety, Temperance, and Virtue, insure vigour to the constitution, and keep the understanding free and undisturbed.—This happy state cannot but be the wish of all men, for, as *JUVENAL* rightly expresses it,

*Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.*

Before we conclude the introductory part, to The *LONDON PRACTICE OF PHYSIC*, it may not be amiss to observe, that the work hath received, in its present state, great additions and improvements; among the rest, the author hath thought proper to range the vari-

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ous diseases which he treats of, in a *Systematical Order*, after the manner of the celebrated SAUVAGES, and others; the prescriptions have titles added, and an index being given referring to them, the book is the most complete modern extemporaneous pharmacopeia now extant.

THE

THE  
LONDON PRACTICE  
OF  
PHYSIC.  
CLASS I.  
OF FEVERS.

SECT I.

CONTINUED FEVERS.

WHEN fevers run on without any intermission, or considerable remission for a number of days, or weeks, they are distinguished by the name of *continued*, or continual fevers.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Simple Continued, and inflammatory Fever.*

THE signs are, first, a shivering, which if great, is succeeded by a proportionable degree of heat, and a quick pulse;

A 5 some-

sometimes the pulse is sluggish, sometimes full and strong; the heat soon becomes universal, and varies according to the degree of fever; there is great uneasiness and anxiety; pain in the back and head; sickness; a dryness of the tongue, mouth, and fauces; and unusual thirst.

### The CURE in general.

Dr. MEAD lays it down as a rule, that all fevers require bleeding in the beginning; but instances daily occur where great mischief arises from this practice. Bleeding may be necessary at the beginning, in young persons particularly, and the more so if the pulse be full and strong; though this requires caution, more especially here in London, where inflammatory diseases soon assume a different appearance, and require a management different from what they do in the country. The pulse will best direct us how much blood may be taken away, and when and how frequently it may be repeated. It is to be remarked, however, that persons lately come from the country, require larger and more frequent

quent bleeding than those who have been educated in London.

Small diluting liquors are to be used freely; and where there appears a putrid tendency, they may very properly be acidulated—Barley-water, balm and sage tea, whey, &c. are very proper drinks.

—For food, panada, barley-gruel, or light puddings; but meat of all kinds should be absolutely forbidden; even light broth made of the lean part of fresh meat is to be seldom admitted.

An emetic will be very proper, especially where a nausea, or the suspicion of a foul stomach indicates it; bleeding being, however, first premised, especially in full plethoric habits.

#### Hauftus Emeticus.

℞ Vin. ipecacoanh. ʒi. f. hauftus vesperi sumendus. Bibat largos decoctionis flor. chamæmel. hauftus vel aquæ hordeatæ, ad ciendas vomitiones.

#### Pulvis Emeticus.

℞ Tart. emet. gr. ii β.

Calc. ant. ʒ i.

Merc. coral. gr. i.

Fiat pulvis.

Vel,

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Vel, Pulvis Antispasmodicus.

R Tartar. emetic granum unum, pulv. e chel. c. c. 3β. m. f.  
pulvis sumendus e cochlearibus duobus cujusvis vehiculi  
idonei.

This last frequently vomits, procures a stool, produces a diaphoresis, and terminates the disease.—This is seldom so proper after the third day of the fever; yet, towards the latter end, sometimes carries off the disease, by promoting the excretions, provided the patient has sufficient strength.

In case the nausea and sickness still continue troublesome,

Hauftus Salinus.

R Aq. menth. vulgar simp. 3i.

Succ. limon. 3β.

Sal. absinth. 3i.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. ana 3i. f. hauftus sextâ quâque horâ su-  
mendus.

To this may be added, when a cough  
attends,

Sperm. cet. (in v. o. solut.) 3β.

And if it be required more sudorific,

Vin. ipecacoanh. gutt. xxx.

Vel,

Pulv. contrayerv. com. 3i.

In

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In case of costiveness, inject the following clyster,

### Enema Laxativum.

R Decoct. commun. pro clyst. 3 x.

Ol. olivar. 3 ii.

Sal. cathartic. amar. 3ii. m.

If a cough be accompanied with pleuritic symptoms, repeat the bleeding, then blister, and,

### Mixtura Oleosa.

R Aq puræ 3 iv.

Ol. amygd. d. 3vi.

Sal. vol. c. c. 3 i.

Syr. basam. 3β. m. et. capiat cochlear. j. tussi urgente.

To this may be occasionally added,

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xxx. ad 1.

If a diarrhœa comes on, provided it be not critical.

### Miftura ad Diarrhœam.

R Aq. cinnamom. simp. 3iv.

Elect. e. scordio, 3ii.

Aq. nuc. moschat. 3iii. m.

Sumat cochlearia duo post singulas sedes liquidas.

☞ Observe, that diarrhœas should never be too suddenly checked in fevers, more especially in the beginning of them.

If

If urgent, small doses of ipecacoanha, of two or three grains, may be very proper; or,

*Mistura Astringens.*

R Julep. e Cretâ, 3*iv.*

Tinctur. stomach.

— Japon. ana 3*β. m.*

If these fail, add tinctur. Thebaic. or give it from gutt. *ij.* to gutt. *xx.* occasionally in aq. cinnamom. simp. or any other suitable vehicle; or,

*Bolus ad Diarrhoeam.*

R Conf. card. theriac. Androm. ana gr. *xv.*

Pulv. rad. contrayer. 3*β.*

Ol. cinnam. gutt. *i.*

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bol.

R Aq. cinnamom. simp. 3*i.*

Confest. Democrat, 3*i.*

Sacchar. 3*i.* f. hauftus sextis horis sumendus.

Broths of all sorts, and malt liquors, should be here avoided.

In coliquative sweats, from too relaxed a state of the solids, and at the end of fevers, attended with a turbid lateritious sediment in the urine, the following may be used with great advantage:

*Hauftus*

# PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 7

## Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. crass. 3i.

Coque leni igne in aq. fontan. lib i β. ad lib i.  
Sub finem coctionis adde canell. alb. contus.  
3i.

R Hujus decoct. 3iβ.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. x.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. ana 3i. f. hauftus quartā vel sextā quāque  
horā sumendus.

## Hauftus Rosaceus.

R Tinctur. rofar. 3iβ.

Aq. cinnamom. spirituos. 3ij. m. f. hauftus.

Every thing which is drank should be cold, and the bed-cloaths should not be weighty, nor the air of the room warm or close.

If a delirium should come on with watching, the pulse will then be the best guide to direct us in our future measures; if it proceed from inflammation, give a clyster, and cooling and nitrous medicines, and bleed. Leeches applied to the temples often do more service than general evacuations. But if it be attended with spasms, with a *subfultus tendinum*, and with a low, depressed pulse, blister the neck and arms, and apply the following plasters to the feet, after

after bathing the legs and feet very well in warm water for fifteen or twenty minutes :

Emplastrum Stimulans.

R. Emplastr. cephalic. p. ij.

vesicator. p. j. [m. ut f. emplastra. plantis  
pedum applicanda.

Hauſtus Diaphoreticus.

R. Pulv. e. myrrh. c.

Confect. Democrat. ana. 3i.

Castor. pulv. gran. iv.

Aq puræ 3i.

Syr. balsam. 3i. ut f. hauſt. sextâ quâque horâ  
fumendus.

Should a diaphoresis succeed upon this, and the urine deposite a turbid, well-charged sediment, such as is observed in intermittent fevers, the bark will properly come in to finish the cure, especially if any remission appears, in which case it is our sheet-anchor ; and may be given in the form just now mentioned.

In case of bloody urine,

Pulvis Astringens.

R. Pulv. e tragacanth. 3i.

Nitr. gr. v,

Bol. Armen. 3 β. f. pulvis omni secundâ vel. quartâ  
horâ e cochl. iii. Tinctur. rosar. fumendus, in quibus  
instillentur tinctur. Thebaic. guttæ tres, in singulis  
dosibus.

The

The bark and spirit of vitriol is here also very requisite.

A singultus may be relieved by the julepum è moscho.

Many of these fevers run on to a considerable length, without any remarkable or uncommon symptoms. Our business, in this case, is to watch and assist nature in her motions and intentions ; to check the impetus of the blood ; and to moderate it so as to keep it, as much as possible, within its due bounds.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of the Milk Fever.*

THIS fever generally arises about the third or fourth day after delivery. The symptoms are, pain and distention of the breasts, shooting frequently towards the axillæ. Sometime the breasts become hard, hot, and inflamed. It generally continues a day or two, and ends spontaneously on the inflammation ceasing in the breasts, and the milk flowing freely, at which time there are often copious

copious sweats, or ~~large~~ quantities of pale urine.

If it should prove violent, especially in young women of a plethoric constitution, we should abate the inflammation by bleeding: however, this is rarely necessary. But, in every constitution, the body must be kept open by gentle cooling cathartics, or clysters. The breasts should be often drawn either by the child, or if the mother does not design to give suck, by some proper person. If the breasts are hard, very turgid, or inflamed, emollient fomentations and cataplasms ought to be applied to them. The common poultice of bread and milk, with the addition of a little oil may be used on this occasion; and warm milk, or a decoction of elder-flowers, for a fomentation. The patient should use a thin, slender, diet, consisting only of panada, or some other farinaceous substances. Her drink may be barley-water, milk and water, weak tea, or the like.

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### C A P. III.

#### *Of the Nervous, or Slow Fever.*

THE nervous fever differs entirely from the inflammatory, and may be distinguished by a pale and despondent look, light chills, and shiverings, great lassitude and weariness all over the body, a sighing, amazing anxiety and dejection of spirits, pain and giddiness in the head, loathing of food, a white tongue, with a brownish or yellow list running along the middle of it, sometimes it is extremely red, but little or no thirst; the lips are dry, there is a nausea, and difficulty of breathing; a weak, quick, and unequal pulse; pale, limpid urine, with a dull sense of pain and coldness in the back part of the head, and drowsiness. All the complaints generally increase towards night. When a delirium comes on in this disease, it is seldom violent, but rather a continual muttering. Sometimes miliary eruptions, and profuse sweats, strike out in this fever, but seldom give any relief.

A more

A more generous diet than is allowed in inflammatory fevers, should take place here. Yet flesh or broth should scarcely be allowed. The drink may be light cordial liquors, increasing gradually from the weaker to the stronger, and toward the height of the disease wine and water, cool wine whey, or even pure wine may be plentifully allowed.

In the beginning a gentle vomit of ipecacoanha, or a lenient clyster may be very useful.

Remedies of the mild, diaphoretic, and cordial kind, seem to promise the best success.

Hauftus Diaphoreticus.

R Aq. puræ 3iβ.

Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) 3i.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. 3i; vel ejus loco.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. gran. xv.

Syr. croc. 3i m. ut f. hauftus sextis horis sumendus.

It is of great consequence in this disease to keep the patient in bed, and order him to drink freely, yet not so as to promote a profuse sweat; which in these fevers is not only very improper, but

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but extremely hurtful, and might often prove of fatal consequence.

Light antiseptic drinks, to support nature, are of the utmost consequence throughout, especially in summer. If pains come on like the cholic, bleeding evacuations are injurious; for in general, such pains are spasmodic, and yield best to cordials and small doses of anodynes.

### Boluc Cardiacus

R. Castor, 3*i.*

Croci, gr. vii.

Spec. arom. gr. iii.

Conf. alk. q. s. ut fiat bolus, quartis vel sextis horis sumendus superbibendo haustum julepi e Mosco vel e Camphora.

### Hanstus Salinus Anodynus.

R. Aq. puræ 3*i.*

Succ. limon., 3  $\beta$ .

Sal. absinth.

Confect. cardiac. aa 3*i.*

Syr. balsaw. 3*i.* m. f. haustis sextis hotis sumendus.

Adde confect. Democrat. 3*i.* loco confect. cardiac. si occasi indicaverit; horis intermeliis sumat sequentis mixturæ cochl. ij.

### Miftura Cardiaca Fœtida.

R. Aq. puræ 3*i.*

—Nuc. moschat.

spirit.

Spirit. volat. fœtid. ana 3 β.

Syr. Balsam. 3 iij

Adde pro re natâ, elix. paregoric 3i vel 3iβ.  
m.

If an intermission appears, with turbid urine, &c. throw in the decoction of the bark with cordials. Or,

Infusum Corticis Peruvianî Vinosum.

R Pulv. cort. Peru. 3i.

Vin. al. Grub. (Claret) 1*lb*i.

Stent simul per horas duodecim, deinde cola,  
& capiat æger cochl. ij secundâ quâque  
horâ.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Pulv. cort. Per. 3 β.

Aq. cinnam. simpl. 3i.

M. ft. Hauft. secundis vel tertiiis horis fumen-  
dus.

If the bark should not fit well upon the stomach, it may be given in clysters.

If convulsions should supervene, musk is the chief remedy.

Hauftus Moschatus.

R Mosch. g. x. ad 3i.

Aq. pur. 3i.

Tinct. valer. simp. 3iij.

Syr. zingib. 3ij m. ut f. hauft. quartâ quâque horâ  
fumendus.

When apthæ appear, accompanied with ulcerations in the throat, emollient and detergent gargles are proper.

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### Gargarisma Rosaceum.

R. Aq. hord. 3iv.  
Mel. rosac. 3j.  
Tinct. myrrh. 3 β. m.

If viscid phlegm should disturb the swallowing, or breathing, general emetics of ipecacoanha, or oxymel. scillit. are adviseable.

Blisters are highly useful also in the decline of this fever, and should be kept open some time. Asses milk and country air should not be neglected to restore the patient; with a light, nutritious diet; such as chocolate, jellies, sago, and salop; which last should be always boiled some minutes before it be taken, as it is of a crude heavy nature without boiling: broth of lean mutton and beef, whiting, flounders, soals, &c. are all proper on this occasion.

## C H A P. IV.

### *Of the Putrid, and Malignant, Fever.*

PUTRID malignant fevers are preceded by a vertigo, or giddiness, and confusion in the head. The patient from

the

the first attack feels an excessive burning inward heat, and a sudden prostration of strength; is heavy, very much dejected, and watchful; and in case of any sleep, is not at all refreshed by it: the pulse is languid, slow, small, and unequal, with great oppression at the *præcordia*, nausea, vomiting, *tinnitus aurium*, *subfultus tendinum*, *delirium*, *coma*, black dry tongue, and thin crude urine. On the fourth, fifth, and seventh day *petechiæ* often appear without relief, which are therefore rather symptomatical than critical. Fevers of this kind are mostly accompanied with remissions in the beginning, which become less perceptible in their increase. They are ever attended with considerable danger, even when the symptoms seem most favourable.

Some epidemic fevers are originally putrid; others, though arising from common causes, degenerate, by continuing beyond a certain time, into a putrid state, especially where bilious humours prevail.

All

All food must be avoided here that has not a tendency to acidity ; plentiful dilution with small red wine, old hock, and orange-juice, mixed with water, whey, barley-water, &c. with a very free use of acids, will be proper.

Bleeding in general is hurtful in this fever, unless particularly indicated by the pulse and constitution.

Some eminent practitioners think, that there is one period, at the beginning, for taking away blood ; but the pulse, in these cases, will always be the best guide. *No time is to be lost in these kinds of fever ; for whatever is to be done, should be done immediately, and in the beginning.* After the operation of bleeding, if that be found necessary, we should begin the cure by giving small doses of emetic tartar, and, repeating them every third, or fourth hour, till they either vomit, purge, or promote sweat.

After this,

Hauftus Camphoratus.

R. Julep. e camphorâ, 3i.

Tinctur. serpent. 3i.

Spir. Mindereri 3ij.

Syr. croc. 3i. ut f. hauftus sumend. sextis horis.

B

Hauftus

## Haustus Theriacalis.

℞ Theriac. Andromach. 3iβ.

Nitr. gr. vi.

Julep. e camph. 3i.

M. f. haustus ut jam dictum sumendum.

A gentle diaphoresis is to be encouraged and kept up, by very small doses of emetic tartar, or vinum antimoniale, and the stools regulated by interposing a few grains of rhubarb.

Catching at the bed cloaths, or picking them, is a bad sign. Should a diarrhoea come on and the pulse sink, it is also dangerous; though sometimes it may prove critical: and though opiates are not in general advisable in this fever, yet under these circumstances we must have recourse to them. They should be of the milder kind; such as the confect. Damocrat. elect. e scordio, theriac Andromach. &c. Wine and panada with orange-juice, and a free generous regimen, must be ordered and closely adhered to, according to the exigency of the case.

London porter has been lately recommended in this fever for drink, and apparently

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parently with good success. Some physicians have likewise advised their patients to be carried into the open air, during the height of the fever, and have thereby occasioned a favourable change sooner than could otherwise have been expected. All drastic purges are carefully to be avoided.

The following may possibly be very useful.

### Mistura Febrifuga.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3 viij.

Conf. cardiac. 3 iiij.

Tinctur. serpent. 3 β.

Aq. alexet. spirituof. cum aceto 3 iβ.

Syr. croc. 3 β. m. sumat. coth. iv. larga tertia quāque  
horā.

In stupors, attending this fever, blisters may be applied advantageously to the head. The following preparation of the bark deserves attention :

### Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3 ij.

aurant 3 i.

Rad. serpent. Virg. 3 ij.

Croc. Anglic. 3 i.

Spirit. vin. ten vel.

Spir. vin. Gallic tibi. stent simul per dies aliquot  
deinde coletur liquor.

R<sup>x</sup> Hujus infusion. 3ij. ad 3β.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. x. vel xij. ex quovis vehiculo idoneo, secundâ quartâ vel sexta quâque horâ.

The following forms of giving the bark have been praised by eminent authors.

Mistura Peruviana.

R<sup>x</sup> Rad. Virg. cont.

Cort. Per. pulv. ana 3ij. coque in aq. font. lib i. ad dimidium; colaturæ adde.

Aq. cinnam. spirit. 3iβ.

Syr. e cort. aur. 3ij. m. capt. coch. iv. quartâ vel. sextâ quâque horâ.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviana Alexipharmacæ.

R<sup>x</sup> R. cort. Per. pulv. 3ij.

Flav. cort. aur. 3iβ.

Rad. serp. Virg. 3ij.

Croci. ang. 3iv.

Coccinel. 3ij.

Spt. vin. gal. 3xx. fiat infusio clausa per dies aliquot (tres saltæ quatuorve) deinde coletur. Of this may be given from 1 to 2 β. every fourth, sixth, or eighth hour, with ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of elixir vitrioli, out of any appropriate draught, or diluted wine.

Deafness, towards the termination of this fever, is reckoned a favourable symptom.

To-

Towards the decline of all fevers, as to what kind of food is most proper, the taste of the patient is generally the best guide.

In eruptive fevers it is commonly allowed that the patient should be kept in bed, for fear of checking the eruption. But this does not always prove true, for sometimes the contrary will happen; and sitting up out of bed has even been found favourable thereto.

The air of the patient's room should be kept as pure and well ventilated as possible; and the floor be frequently sprinkled with vinegar. And after the sickness is over, the place of confinement may be best cleared of infection, by fumigating it with brimstone, or gunpowder.

To prevent a relapse it may be proper to give a lenient purge, or two, and then to strengthen the habit, by exhibiting bitter infusions of orange peel, or chamomile flowers, together with the use of chalybeate waters, gentle exercise, and a mild nourishing diet.

## SECT. II.

## MIXED FEVERS.

IT sometimes happens that violent continued fevers are accompanied with such symptoms as partake both of the inflammatory, and nervous, or putrid kind; or all so blended together, that there is no particular species they can be referred to; these may therefore be called *mixed fevers*.

In these fevers we must take the indications of cure from those symptoms which are most pressing, and appear to demand most, the antiphlogistic, the cordial, or the antiseptic course: according as we happen to find the signs of inflammation, nervous disturbance, or putrefaction, to be chiefly prevalent.

## SECT. III.

## REMITTENT FEVERS.

REMITTENT fevers are of a middle nature, between the continued and intermittent, being accompanied, after a certain

certain number of hours, by more or less of a *remission*, from whence they obtain their name.

## C H A P I.

*Of the simple remittent Fever.*

THIS fever is also called the bilious fever, marsh fever, autumnal remitting, yellow, West Indian, Bengal, and camp fever. It generally comes on suddenly, and begins with a sense of debility, and a very great lowness of spirits. These symptoms are attended with a greater or less degree of chilliness, a giddiness, a nausea, pains in the head and loins, and trembling of the hands; the countenance is pale, or has a yellow cast, the skin is commonly dry, the eyes dull and sometimes yellow, the pulse quick and small, and the breathing generally difficult: as the paroxysm increases, the nausea becomes more violent, or there is a vomiting of bile. Sometimes bile is also voided by stool. The tongue becomes foul, a delirium follows; a slight moisture appears

on the face, and from thence spreads to the other parts, and a *remission* ensues. On the fever's remitting, the pulse returns almost to its natural state.

This is the mildest degree of this fever; but when the disorder gains strength, or is very violent, the remission is scarcely obvious, and is immediately followed by another paroxysm, wherein all the symptoms are increased. The mouth, teeth, and inside of the lips, are not only covered with a black crust, but the tongue becomes so dry and stiff, that the patient's voice can scarcely be heard. And when the disease proves fatal, the matter of the different excretions becomes almost cadaverous; the stools are involuntary, the pulse quick, small, and irregular; a cold sweat is diffused over the whole body; the face become convulsed; the patient is employed in feeling and picking the bed-cloaths; then comes on a *subfultus tendinum*, and convulsions, with which the scene closes.

If the pulse be full and hard, and the heat intense, bleeding may be performed;

ed; but this is to be ordered with some caution. After this operation;

Mistura Laxativa.

R Aq. hordeat. 3 iij.

Mannæ 3 ij.

Pulp. tamarind. 3 β solve, et adde,

Tart. emet. gr. ij. ut f. mistura, cuius capiat cochl.

iv. omni horâ donec alvus bis vel ter responderit.

After the evacuations, the saline draughts may be given, in order to bring the fever sooner to a crisis, or to regular intermissions. As soon as this is effected, the bark is to be thrown in immediately, and repeated very frequently, and in a sufficient large quantity, between each remission.

Infusum Peruvianum.

R Vin. Rhenan. lib.

Pulv. cort. Peru. 3j.

Stent simul per xij. horas, deinde cola, et capiat æger cochl. iv. omni horâ.

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus.

R Aq. hordeat. 3i β.

Pulv. cort. Peru. 3j.

Tinc. cort. Peru. f. 3 β.

Syr. simp. 3ij. m. ut f. haustus, omni horâ sumendus, inter paroxysmos.

## Hauftus Peruvianus.

R. Aq. cinnam. ten.

Font. fing. 3vi.

Pulv. cort. Per.

Syr. e cort. aur. fing. 3i. m. fiat hauftus omni hora sumendus.

If the bark should vomit, or purge, a few drops of tinct. Thebaic. may be added to each dose. One ounce and an half of the bark is generally sufficient to put a stop to the fever; but it is to be continued daily, though in small doses, till the patient has recovered his strength.

The patient's drink may be pure water, toast and water, or barley-water, acidulated with lemon juice, cream of tartar, or spirit of vitriol.

Before we quit this subject it is necessary to observe, that in cold climates, a too early use of the bark, in this fever, is hurtful; but that in hot climates, such as the East or West-Indies, unless recourse be had to the bark on the very first intermission, though imperfect, the fever is apt to assume a continued and dangerous form.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the Angina Maligna, or Putrid sore Throat.*

THE angina maligna is a putrid remittent fever, accompanied with an ulcerated sore throat. It comes on with a giddiness of the head, and a chilliness, or shivering, followed by great heat; and these interchangeably succeed each other during some hours, till, at length, the heat becomes constant and intense. Sometimes a vomiting, or purging, or both, attend; there is a pain in the head; soreness of the throat; the eyes are inflamed and watery, as in the measles; there is a faintness and anxiety, together with a florid colour on the inside of the throat and tonsils. Instead of this redness, a broad irregular spot, of a pale white colour, is sometimes to be seen surrounded with a florid red; and on the second or third day of the disease, the face, neck, breast, and hands to the fingers ends, are become of a deep erysipelatous colour, with a sensible tumefaction; a great number of small pimplies,

ples, also, of a more intense colour than that which surrounds them, appear on the arms, and other parts. The efflorescence on the skin does not always accompany this disease.

The soreness of the throat is attended with sloughs, and ulcerates ; the parotid glands commonly swell, and are extremely painful ; a delirium frequently comes on, with heat and restlessness, especially towards night ; and a gentle and agreeable sweat breaks out towards the morning, and a remission ensues, which sometimes gives this disease the appearance of an intermittent : a faintness, nevertheless, still attends ; the pulse is quick and small ; in some soft and full, but seldom hard. An offensive bad taste in the mouth is perceived in this disease, and (in the otherwise weak and infirm, who are chiefly the subjects of it) an acute pain affects the head.

The breath is infectious, and should therefore be guarded against.

We should allow strong whey made with mountain, or any other rich wine  
very

very freely; sage tea; and in case of great sickness at stomach, mint tea.

Bleeding and all evacuations, except gentle sweats, are generally injurious in this disorder; and therefore, if a looseness and vomiting should come on, and prove violent, they should be checked; notwithstanding the complaints in the throat, and other symptoms, may seem to indicate their utility. Give a few grains of ipecacoanha, on the first attack of the disease, to cleanse the stomach, or order chamomile tea to be drank plentifully, by which means you may in a great measure, stop the sickness and prevent a supervening looseness, which very frequently attends in this disorder; and then order thus:

Hauftus Alexipharmacus.

Aq. alexet. simp. ʒiβ.

spir. cum aceto ʒiij.

Pulv. rad. contrayerv. Ʒ.

Confect cardiac. ʒ β.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. hauftus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Peruvianus.

R Decoct. cort. Peru. ʒiβ.

Syr. croc. ʒiij. m. ut f. hauftus tertiâ, vel quartâ quâque horâ repetendus.

If

If loose stools should come on,

Mistura Sedativa.

R Aq. cinnam. simp. 3vi.

Elect. e scord. 3ij. m. et sumat cochl. ij. post singulas sedes liquidas.

If the tonsils are much swelled, blister behind the ears, or round the throat, and between the shoulders, and prescribe the following garble:

Gargarisma Detergens.

R Decoct. pectoral. ibi.

Rad contrayerv. contus. 3ij. coque per semihoram; colaturæ adde

Acet.

Tinctur. myrrh. ana 3i.

Mel. optim. 3ij. m.

This should be often used, and the parts be cleansed with it, by injecting with a syringe; and if the sloughs do not separate, touch them with the following, by means of a probe, armed with a piece of soft rag;

Gargarisma Detergens.

R Gargarism. prescript. 3ij.

Mel. Ægyptiac. 3i. m.

Vel, Gargarisma Acidum.

R Aq. puræ, 3iv.

Spirit. salis marin. Gl. q. s. ad grat. aciditat. sæpius utend. pro gargarismate.

By

By this method the sloughs will separate, and the symptoms in general abate; but will leave the patient languid, weak, and low, with some hectic appearances. At this time it will be proper to order the cortex, with the addition of elix. vitriol. and prescribe asses milk, a country air, generous diet, and gentle exercise.

## S E C T IV.

## INTERMITTENT FEVERS, or AGUES.

1. *Quotidian.*
2. *Tertian.*
3. *Quartan.*

AN intermittent fever is known by a violent shivering, or cold fit, attended with head-ach, lassitude, small, quick, and weak pulse, pain in the back, yawning, and stretching; by a nausea with an inclination to vomit, a quickness of breathing; the urine is crude, thin, and diaphanous, without any sediment; these symptoms abating a little are succeeded by great heat, and afterwards by profuse sweats, which terminate

minate the fever for that time.—On the next day the patient is feeble and cold, his urine turbid, and lets fall a copious sediment, of the lateritious or brick-dust kind.

The intermittent fever, or ague, is commonly divided into the quotidian, the tertian, and the quartan. In the *quotidian* ague, there is a fit once in every twenty-four hours; in the *tertian*, there is an apyrexy, or intermission, for at least twenty-four hours; and it is called a *quartan*, when the patient is two days free from the fever; and this is more difficult to cure than a tertian or a quotidian, which last are often cured by  $\frac{3}{4}$  of good bark. *Quartans* frequently extend from autumn to spring. An autumnal ague is more difficultly cured than a vernal. *Quotidians*, and double tertians, especially when they anticipate the hour of their return, are apt to change into continual fevers, and are then attended with great danger.

Profuse sweats must never be promoted in the course of intermitting fevers; for by such methods you weaken your patient to such a degree, as to ren-

der the distemper dangerous, and the cure difficult.

In full habits, in the spring, bleeding is often necessary ; a vomit of vin. ipecacoanh. should scarce ever be omitted ; after which, inject an emollient clyster, to empty the bowels, or give four spoonfuls of the following,

Julepum Laxativum.

Rx Infus. sen. 3ij $\beta$ .

Tinctur. sen. 3 $\beta$ .

Syr. solutiv. 3i.

Vel,

Pulv. rhabarb. g. xxx. nuc. mosch. 9 $\beta$ . m.

Then give the following draughts :

Hauftus Salinus.

Rx Aq. menth. vulg. simp. 3i.

— nuc. mosch. 3j.

Succ. limon. 3ij.

Sal. absinth. 9i.

Syr. balsam. 3i. f. hauftus, quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Diaphoreticus.

Rx Sp. Minderer.

Aq. cinnam. simp. ana 3vi.

Sp. volat. aromat. gutt. xxx.

Syr. e mecon. 3i.

F. hauft. h. f. sumendus, super bibendo libram dimidiā seri lactis.

If

If the paroxysm appears regular, passing through the cold, hot, and sweating stages, and the intermission is attended with an even, steady, soft pulse, and a well-charged urine, we may boldly venture to throw in the bark; but otherwise it is of great consequence to be wary in the exhibition of it, as, if not well timed, it might be productive of very dangerous obstructions.

**Hauftus Peruvianus.**

R Decoct. cortic. Peruv. 3iβ.

Tinctur. cort. Peru. f. 3ij.

Pulv. cort. Peru. 3i ad 3i.

Syr. simp. 3i. adde si opus fuerit tinctur. Thebaic. guttas duas.

**Electarium Peruvianum.**

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3i.

Conserv. aurant. 3β.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. electarium, cujus sumat n. m. molem, secundâ quâque horâ absente paroxysmo.

**Vel, Pulvis Peruvianus Ammoniacalis.**

R Pulv. cortic. Peruv. 3iii.

Cinnam. 3β.

Sal. ammon. purif. 3i. f. pulv. vi. quorum sumat i. quart. quâque h. cum hauft seq.

**Hauftus.**

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 35.

### Hauftus Cardiacus.

R: Aq cinnam. f. 3vi.  
— cortic. aurantior. syr. corci. ana 3ij.  
Sp. lavend. c. 3i. m. f. hauftus.

### Vel, Pulvis Peruvianus Aluminosus.

R: Cort. Peruv. pulv. 3β.  
Alumin. rup. g. iv.  
Ol. cinnam. gutt. i.  
Sacchar alb. q. f. f. pulvis.

### Vel, Hauftus Peruvianus Alexiterius.

R: Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. 3iβ.  
Alexet. spirituof. 3ij.  
Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3i.  
Syr. simp. 3i. f. hauftus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.  
Adde tinctur. Thebaic. guttas duas ad præcavandam  
diarrhoeam.

When the Peruvian bark has failed,  
the following method has been known  
to succeed in the cure of tertians:

### Bolus Amarus.

R: Pul. flor. chamaemel. 3i.  
Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus tertiatâ quâque horâ deglutiendus  
absente febre.

Small doses of rhubarb and calomel  
have also been found very serviceable in  
intermittents.

Vomits likewise given at intervals have  
often proved an effectual cure.

Some

Some stomachs will not bear the bark either in substance or decoction, in which case it may be agreeably taken in the following manner :

Infusum Peruvianum.

R Cort. Peruv. optim. pulv 3i. infunde frigidè per 24 horas in aq. font. Ibi. Colaturæ 3i. adde aq. cinnamom. spirituof. syr. balsam. ana. 3i. f. haustus, pro renata sumendus,

In gross habits, it is often necessary to mix Æthiops with the bark.

If a chlorosis attends,

Bolus Peruvianus Chalybeatus.

R Cort. Peruv. pulv. 3i.

Chalyb. rubig. præp. gr. vi.

Pulv. rad. serpent. Virgin. gr. viij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Should the bark agree in no form by the mouth, inject the following clyster;

Enema Peruvianum Opiatum.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3ij. coque in aq. font. Ibi i. ad Ibi. β. Colaturæ turbidæ adde elect. e scordio 3β. m. f. enema.

The following forms have perfectly succeeded in particular cases.

# PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 37

## Electarium Peruvianum Tartarisatum.

℞ Cort. Peruv. ʒi.  
Conf. flor. rorifmar. ʒβ.  
Sal. tartar. ʒij.  
Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. elect.

## Infusum Peruvianum Vinosum.

℞ Vin. rub. ℥ iiij.  
Cort. Peruv. pulv ʒiv.  
Flor. centaur. minor. mfs.  
Lign. sassafras ʒiβ. infunde hæcommnia per 24 horas  
super cineres callidas in vase optimè clauso, deinde  
cola; sumat ʒiv. hujus infusionis mane & ves-  
peri.

## Electarium Peruvianum Amarum.

℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel.  
— e Myrrh. c. ana ʒβ.  
Sal. ammon. crud. ʒij.  
Chalyb. rubig. præp. ʒij.  
Cort. Peruv. optimè & recentur pulv. ʒiβ.  
Syr. e cort. aurant, q. s. ut f. elect.

## Decoctum Peruvianum Chalybeatum.

℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ʒij. coque in aq. pür. ℥iv. ad  
tibiβ. colatur, cui adde  
Vini chalybeat. ʒiv. m.

## Hauftus Amarus Chalybeatus.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. ʒiβ.  
Vin chalyb. ʒij.  
Tinctur. aromat. ʒi. f. hauftus sextâ qâque horâ  
sumendus.

To

To prevent the return of agues, the bark should be taken at the end of every two or three weeks, and repeated at proper intervals, *pro re nata*.

Much depends on the goodness of that excellent drug the bark, with which such mighty things are done in medicine: its taste and colour are the chief signs by which to distinguish its goodness; its inside should be of a yellowish, reddish, or rusty iron colour; its outside should be of a light ash colour, and its rolls should not be much larger than goose quills; it should break close and smooth, and prove friable between the teeth; its taste should be very bitter, astringent, and in some degree aromatic.

When the bark is prepared by decoction, and kept in the shops, a little spirit should always be added, and the bottle be shaken when used; it should not be kept above four or five days in summer, nor above a week in the winter season.

After an ague is cured by the bark, no purgative, or even laxative, must be given for a great length of time.

Pyrmont

Pyrmont water and riding on horseback will assist much in securing the body from further attacks; and where the viscera are perfectly sound, cold bathing may be of great use in preventing a return of these fevers.

The following have been prescribed, to great advantage, in some intermittents, where the fits have been irregular.

**Hauftus Amarus Stomachicus.**

R Flor. chamæm. pulv. gr. xv.

Aq. alexet. simp. 3iβ.

Tinct. stomach. 3iβ. m. ut f. hauft. ter ih die sumendus per quatuor dies; & deinde sumatur hauftus infra præscriptus mane & vesperi per decem dies.

**Hauftus Peruvianus Acidus.**

R Pulv. cort. Peru. 3j. coque ex

Aq. font. 1b1β. ad colatur 1b1j.

R Colat. liquoris 3ij.

Elix. vitr. acid. gutt. xxx. m.

In general, in an irregular ague the first indication of cure is to bring it to be regular. This is done partly by time, and by saline or emetic and laxative medicines.

Opium has been found very effectual in removing intermittent fevers. The pro-

proper time of giving it is half an hour after the commencement of the hot fit; for it has no effect when given either in the remission, or cold fit:

Hauftus Anodynus.

R. Aq. hordeat. 3iβ.

Tinct. Theb. gut. xv. ad xx.

Aq. nuc. mosch.

Syr. e mecon. ana 3ij. m.

For children labouring under this disease, a waistcoat with powdered bark quilted between the folds of it has been of service; also bathing in a semicupium, made of a decoction of the cortex; or rubbing the spine, at the approach of the fit, with a mixture of equal parts of tinctura Thebaica & linimentum saponaceum. If these should not produce the desired effect, two or three tea spoonfuls of the syrup. e meconio, may be given in the hot fit. And for the entire removal of the disease; after purging with the magnesia alba, one drachm of the extract cort. Peru. with a few drops of the tinct. Thebaic. may be given in a clyster, and repeated every three hours, for a child of about a year old.

Pills made of cobwebs have been known to cure the ague.

S E C T.

S E C T. V.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

C H A P. I.

*Of the Small Pox.*

THE small-pox are commonly divided into two sorts; the distinct and confluent.

The symptoms of the distinct are, pain in the head and back, and sickness at the stomach, or vomiting, preceded by a chilliness and shivering, a fever, which decreases as the eruptions increase, and in some, by epileptic fits, which are considered as a favourable diagnostic; more especially in children. About the second, third, or fourth day from the first seizure, little red spots, like flea-bites, which feel hard in the skin, when pressed with the finger, appear on the face, neck, and breast, with restlessness. The pustules on the ninth day are at their state; and now the face and eye-lids swell, and if numerous, the eyes

C

close

close up ; the hands also begin to tumefy ; the pustules, heretofore smooth, become rough. On the tenth day they begin to dry on the face ; on the eleventh the swelling subsides ; and about the fifteenth the pustules begin to scale off.

In the confluent kind all the above signs are greatly aggravated ; the spots are more red, thick and close, and the spaces between them much more inflamed ; livid spots also frequently attend. This kind of pock first appears about the fourth or fifth day, and comes to its state about the fifteenth. The fever does not give way on the eruption, as in the distinct. A spitting, in adults, is a regular symptom in the confluent small pox, from the sixth day till after the crisis, the sudden stoppage of which is attended with dangerous circumstances, unless it be succeeded by a remarkable swelling of the hands. A diarrhoea, in children, often precedes this kind of small-pox.

The danger of this disease is generally estimated by the number and nature of the pustules, and chiefly by those on the face ;

face; also by the manner of their coming out; the more slow and regular their appearance, the more universal will be the separation of the variolous matter. The fewer there are in the face, and about the throat, or on the breast, or the neck, the better.

Where it is fatal, the patient generally dies on the eighth or ninth day, in the distinct kind; and on the eleventh in the confluent.

The regimen should be determined by the symptoms and seasons of the year: the patient, for instance, must be kept warmer in winter, than in summer: a hot regimen, at all times, is now justly and universally exploded.

The drink should be cold water, or barley-water, milk and water, milk-porridge, barley-gruel:—small white-wine whey, in some cases, may be allowed. Attenuating drinks cannot be too much inculcated in either the distinct or confluent pock; but, above all, the free admission of pure air.

Bleeding is proper, unless the pulse be low and weak, and the habit of body

very lax, or some preceding illness contra-indicates: then a vomit may be given in some cases, but a purgative is more frequently beneficial.

**Hauſtus Emeticus.**

R. Tartar. emetic. gr. i.

Syr. simp. 3i. f. hauſtus.

In case of a looseness, decoct. alb. cum cortic. cinnamom. will be a proper drink; but we should be very circumspect how we check the diarrhoea, unless it be too violent.

**Hauſtus Absorbens.**

R. Aq. puræ 3iβ.

Sperm. cet. (v. o. f.) 3i.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. g. xv.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. ana 3i. hauſtus fumendus sextā, vel octavā quāque horā. Adde pro re nata, nitr. purissimi gr. v. ad 3β.

If the symptoms go on properly, and a costiveness attends, many choose to procure a stool by an emollient clyster every second or third day; others omit it till the ninth day;—but this last cannot surely be maintained as a reasonable practice; since experience evinces the propriety of keeping the bowels gently and regularly open.

After

After the eruption is complete, syr. de meconio ʒi. with aq. pur. ʒi. for a child of four years old, and so in proportion, every night, is strongly recommended by many practitioners; provided the body be not costive; a circumstance, as just now remarked, which should be carefully guarded against.

If a vomit hath been omitted in the beginning of the disease, a nausea, and sickness at the stomach, will frequently be the consequence; in this case, let the patient drink plentifully of warm water to empty the stomach, or give a gentle emetic; or a little white-wine whey, under such a circumstance, will often afford relief; or,

Hauſtus Salinus.

R Aq. puræ ʒi.

Succ. limon. ʒiij.

Sal. absinth. ʒi.

Syr. balsam.

Aq. nuc. moschat. ana ʒi f. hauſtus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

If a diarrhœa continues troublesome.

Miftura Restrингens.

R cinnamom. simp ʒiij.

Eleçt. & scordio ʒiij. f. mixtura cuius sumatcochl. i. vel ij. pro re natâ.

C 3

In

In some cases of the confluent pox, anodynes are by no means indicated in a diarrhœa, as it may be a critical discharge of part of the variolous matter by the bowels. If the suppuration does not go on kindly and petechiæ appear, the bark should be given.

In case a delirium and lethargic symptoms come on towards the crisis, with restlessness, and difficulty of breathing, blisters must be immediately applied to the legs and arms; but, above all, there should be a full admission of pure air, with as much cold water for drink as the thirst requires, and the bowels should be constantly kept open.

Gentle cardiacs, in almost all cases of this kind, should not be omitted.

Hauftus Spiritus Nitri Dulcis.

R Aq. puræ 3i.

Alexet. spirituof. cum aceto 3ij.

Spirit nitr. d. gutt. xxx.

Syr. balsam 3i. f. hauftus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

To this may be added, in the room of the spirit. nitr. d. sal. diuretic. vel sal. succin. from five grains to half a scruple;

ple; or lac. ammoniacum with the oxy-  
mel scillitic.

By all means support the patient,  
about the time of the crisis, with plenty  
of diluting liquors,

An anodyne should, in this case, be  
given to a full dose.

In case of bloody urine.

Bolus Aluminosus.

R Alum. 9*β*.

Conf. ros. q. f. bolus tertii vel quartis horis sumendus  
bibendo libere. Tinct. ros. rub.

Haustus Peruvianus Astringens.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3*ii*.

Alum. rup. gr. v. ad 9*β*.

Tinct. cort. Peruv. f.

Syrr. balsam. ana 3*i*. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumen-  
dus.

Vel, Bolus Astringens.

R Alum. 9*β*.

Sang. dracon. 3*i*.

Confect. Democrat. gr. xv.

Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ  
sumendus; superbib. cochl. iv. tinctur. sequentis.

Julepum Stipticum.

R Tinctur. ros. rub. 3*viiij*.

— styptic. 3*β*. m.

Vel, Haustus Peruvianus Opiatus.

R Decoēt. cort. Peruv. 3iβ.

Aq. cinnam. spirituof. 3iβ.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. x.

Syr. croc. 3i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quatuor, f. haustus statim & quartā quāque horā sumendus.

Mistura Restrингens.

R Tinct. rofar. rub. 3vij.

Aq. cinnamom. spirituof. 3iβ.

Confect. Damocrat. 3iβ. f. mixtura cuius sumat cochl. ij. subinde. Bibat liberē de emulsione communi cum dupli g. Arabic. quantitate.

This symptom (viz. bloody urine) sometimes attends the beginning of the small-pox, and is joined with great pain in the back; in such the eruption never rises. All which I have seen under these circumstances have died. Bleeding in this case is esteemed injurious, though the pain may seem to indicate it.

Some physicians have lately recommended mercurials in the confluent small-pox, so as to raise a gentle pustulism; this practice undoubtedly merits farther consideration.

Gentle

Gentle purgatives are recommended towards the decline of this distemper; such as infus. sen. tinctur. sen. sal. Rupi-lens. vel tartar. solub.: then stronger cathartics, such as the extract. cathartic. gr. xv. vel. 9*i.* pro dosi, & repetend. ad quatuor vel sex vices.

Some greatly disapprove of severe purges after the small-pox, supposing that they bring on various diseases; such as scrophulous tumours, &c. It is most certain we often find, where they have been neglected at proper intervals, that many troublesome disorders ensue; such as strumous ophthalmias, swellings, &c. which, when they do happen, are best removed by alteratives and mild evacuations.—But if such complaints should arise, in tender habits, from too severe purging, or should not submit to the former method, we must have recourse to the cortex, and to asses milk: perpetual blisters, and, in gross scrophulous subjects, issues, at the decline of this disorder, will be of infinite service.

Small doses of calomel are very successfully used after the small pox, and injure the tender constitution less than profuse purging.

*Of INOCULATION.*

INOCULATION is the happiest method of communicating the small pox: yet, notwithstanding the great success that generally attends it, it requires preparation, with respect to the subject of inoculation, and discretion, with respect to the operator. The patients should be sound and healthy, or at least free from acrimonious humours.

The best age is from two years, and upwards; as the proportion of children dying before that period (near two out of three) shews how much they are liable to diseases of other kinds. Indeed very young children are subject to have a great number of pustules, which always indicate danger.

As to the seasons for inoculation, there is no reasonable objection to be made to



any,

any, unless some epidemic state of the air prevails.

With regard to the preparation, the great point is thought to lie in reducing the patient if in high health, and, in strengthening him if weak; also to clear the bowels from all crudities. In order to effect this, it is proper to abstain from all animal food, broths, butter, cheese, eggs, spices, and fermented liquors; and enter upon a diet of puddings, gruel, sago, milk, rice, fruit, greens, potatoes and vegetables; with the use of tea, coffee, and chocolate. This course is to be pursued for a week or ten days; during which time he is to take three preparative pills; or the medicine may be given in the form of a powder, and taken in currant jelly or syrup, going to rest; and the next morning purged off with a dose of Gluber's salt dissolved in barley-water or water-gruel.

The first dose should be given at the entrance of this course; the second, three or four days after; and the third, on the eighth or ninth day; and the inoculation

culation should be performed the day after the last dose has been taken. Some cases may occur, of weakly patients, where the above plan, both as to diet and medicine, may be dispensed with ; and boiled chicken or any light food may very judiciously be administered : and where a few alteratives, such as æthiops, for some days, with a gentle purge or two, may be sufficient.

The preparative medicine is to be composed of prepared calomel, and crabs claws, of each eight grains, and one eighth part of a grain of emetic tartar. These should be intimately mixed in a glafs mortar. This quantity is a full dose for a healthy man, or woman ; and it must be regulated in proportion to the age and constitution.

For girls of ten or twelve years I have commonly given three grains of calomel, and three of crabs claws, and one sixteenth part of a grain of emetic tartar.

Notwithstanding what has been said on preparation, previous to inoculation, it must be acknowledged that many eminent practitioners now doubt its efficacy,

efficacy, and boldly inoculate all persons in health without any previous preparation. Perhaps this method is not less successful, but it will scarcely ever be so acceptable to the patients or their friends, simplicity and want of mystery being always disliked by the majority of mankind.

As to the manner of communicating the infection, the patient should be introduced into the same house with one who has the disease. A little of the matter is then to be taken from the place of insertion, if the patient is under inoculation, or from a pustule, if in the natural way, on the point of a lancet. This is to be introduced in that part of the arm where issues are cut, deep enough to pass through the scarf-skin, and just to touch the skin itself. It is in general proper to make two of these punctures, close to each other, in order to render the infection more certain. Neither bandage, plaster, or covering is to be applied.

Many recommend the taking the matter in a crude state, or during the eruptive

tive fever; and it seems indifferent whether it be from a patient who has the small-pox in the natural way, or by inoculation.

About the third day after the operation the small punctures appear inflamed. At that period it will be proper to give three grains of prepared calomel, and as much crabs claws, with one-tenth part of a grain of emetic tartar, very intimately mixed, going to rest, in the form of a powder or pill; purging the patient next day briskly with jalap or Glauber salts. This should be repeated about the sixth or seventh day, and by many is again practised during the eruption. About the sixth or seventh day, pains come on in the arms, which indicate the eruption; then follow pains in the head, back, loins, &c. with a fœtid breath, and bad taste in the mouth. And now, the eruption being completed, little remains to be done, but to give a gentle laxative draught of infusion of sena and manna with 3*i.* or 3*ij.* of tartar. solubil. provided the feverish symptoms run high.

Should

Should the small wounds not appear inflamed, but remain pale and flat about the edges, with other unfavourable appearances, then the powder or pill first ordered, must be given over-night and purged off next day.

At this period it is indispensably necessary to keep the patient out of bed, and to let him have as much free air as possible, either by walking out, or (if the weather forbids that) by having the windows up, and that he be kept in gentle motion. Frequent cases have occurred of very tender, delicate girls, who chose rather to sit by the fire than move about; yet upon their having a window thrown up, and a glass of cold water given them, even when the fever ran high, pleasing sensations of relief were the immediate consequence.

The success of inoculation depends greatly upon this method of keeping the patient out of bed, and exposing him to the cold air during the eruptive fever.

I have inoculated with matter during the eruptive fever, and with matter taken in the mature state; but am not

able to determine which is preferable, both having answered equally well.

I have never had a boil or swelling of any kind so much complained of in this new method of inoculation: yet have had frequent experience of very troublesome swellings in the old way.

Three doses of physic, after the eruption is gone, seem necessary to be given at proper periods.

After the completion of the eruption, the mercurial antimonial medicine is recommended to be taken at proper intervals, till the pustules are brought to their height; and any light purging apozem may be used to procure a stool or two every day.

The patient, during this stage, if he be so unfortunate as to have many pustules, a thing which happens but rarely with skilful operators, should not be rashly carried into the open air, because nature may stand in need, and often does, of rest and nourishment; therefore, lying on the bed, and being at ease, must be the business of this state. A pleasant drink is ordered, at this period of the disease,

disease, by some experienced inoculators, to be made with one part of weak spirit of vitriol, and two parts of sweet spirit of vitriol. Half an ounce of this is to be added to three pints of barley-water, or as much pectoral decoction, and is used to much advantage as common drink.

To conclude: the preparation in full habits of body seems mostly necessary; but in others it may be omitted: and inoculation has been as successful, where it has been performed after one calomel pill and a dose of physic, as after the long course. The laxative state of the body, with pure and cool air, during the eruptive period, appear always necessary: and these, contrary to former practice, are intended to abate any feverish symptoms, which are now looked upon as the greatest enemy, instead of nature's friendly agent as heretofore.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the Swine, and Chicken Pox.*

THE swine and chicken-pox are of a milder nature than the small-pox.

The degree of fever, previous to the eruption, is seldom such as to give distress. The pustules are filled with a watery fluid, instead of pus; they subside after a few days continuance, and dry away without any succeeding oppression or sickness, or leaving any marks behind.

A proper regimen, with plenty of dilution, seem to be the chief intentions necessary for the cure, with a few mild purges.

It is proper to remark here, that they sometimes are so large, and come to such maturity, as to be mistaken for the small pox. These instances have given rise to the supposition of some persons having had the true small-pox a second time; and where inoculators have been so unwary as to take infection from them, have, besides injuring the reputation

tation of the practice, occasioned some falling sacrifices to a fatal security. The predominant epidemic, and the way in which the infection had been received, should ever be enquired into before infection is taken from a natural small-pock, attended with very few eruptions.

## C H A P. III.

*Of the Measles.*

THE measles are known by the appearance of small eruptions resembling flea-bites, over the face and body; but particularly about the neck and breast, not tending to suppuration.

The signs are, chilliness and shivering, pain in the head, and fever, sickness, and vomiting, as happen in most fevers; but the chief characteristic symptoms are, a cough, and heaviness about the eyes, with swelling and inflammation together with a discharge of serous humour from the nostrils. The eruptions appear about the fourth or fifth day, and sometimes about the end of the third.

third. On the third, or fourth day, from their first appearance, the redness diminishes, the spots, or very small pustules, dry up, the cuticle peels off, and is replaced by a new one. The symptoms do not go off on the eruption, as in the small-pox, except the vomiting; the cough and fever increase, with the weakness and defluction on the eyes.

An opposite regimen is necessary here to that used in the small-pox; such as moderately warm air, keeping in bed, using great quantities of weak tepid drink, dilution being very requisite, as the disease is attended with inflammation; especially of the lungs.

Bleeding is absolutely necessary, if the fever be high, the pulse hard, the load and oppression heavy, and all the symptoms violent, and, if possible, before the appearance of the eruption: however, if it has not been done before, it must nevertheless by no means be neglected, or must be largely repeated according to the urgency of the case, for as the lungs are chiefly concerned in this distemper, great regard must be had to them.

Vomits

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 61

Vomits are to be used with great caution here, as the blood is much agitated, and the pulmonary vessels much weakened by coughing; and indeed the measles, in their dangerous state ought in general to be considered merely as a peripneumony.

The pediluvium is sometimes of use to relieve the head and chest, and steams of hot water received into the lungs, are often of service in relieving the cough and soreness of the throat.

### Pulvis Sedativus.

R Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. purif. gr. x. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

### Potus Nitrosus.

R Decoct. pectoral. ibi.

Nitr. pur. 3ij. sit pro potu ordinario.

After the appearance of the eruption give an anoydne every night; and from the first attack, a clyster every day, especially if the body be costive.

### Linctus Balsamicus.

R Ol. amygd. d. 3ij.

Syr. violar.

— balsam. ana 3i.

Sacchar. cand. alb. pulv. 3ij. m. f. linctus de quo  
sæpius lambat urgente tussi.

Vel,

## Vel, Linctus Anodynus.

Rx Syr. pector.

— papav. erratic. ana 3i.

Ol. amygd. d. 3 β.

Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. 3ij.

Spir. vitriol. ten. gutt. x. m.

## Vel, Linctus Oleofus.

Rx Ol. amygd. d.

Syr. violar. ana 3i.

Sperm. cet. pulv. 3ij.

Conserv. ros. rub. 3iv. m.

## Emulsio Sedativa.

Rx Aq. font 3iv.

Sal. c. cerv. vol. gr. xii.

— nitr. 3ij.

Ol. amygd. dulc. 3i.

Syr. bals. 3 β. m. fumat cochl. ij. subinde.

At the turn of this disease, when peripneumonic symptoms come on, gentle purging is necessary: if the cough be considerable, and the fever be attended with difficulty of breathing, bleeding should be again repeated, especially if the symptoms be urgent.

The belly should be kept soluble, and a blister applied between the shoulders, and made perpetual if the cough continue obstinate. Issues between the shoulders, or a seton, are also of infinite service;

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 63

vice; and the antimonial powder should be often repeated, as prescribed in the hooping-cough. Repeated small bleedings are here also necessary.

An anodyne draught should be given every night, of syr. e mecon. pro ratione ætatis.—If all these methods prove ineffectual, order the following decoction:

### Decoctum Peruvianum Nitrosum.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv 3 iβ.

Sal. c. c. gr. vi.

Nitr. 3 β.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. ana 3 i. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Should livid eruptions appear, especially in adults, and after the pernicious use of a hot regimen, bleed, and give the bark with the elix. vitriol.—Where the blood is in a weak dissolved state, abstain from bleeding; and give asses milk, provided the hectic heat be not too great; also prescribe the bark, country air, butter-milk, goats whey, and other small doses of tinctur. Thebaic. every night going to rest.

A looseness succeeding the measles, will often give way to bleeding. It is by some

some ingenious physicians reckoned a great error to purge immediately after the measles, as this disease is supposed by them to be occasioned by a light active poison thrown on the skin; and which, after the disappearance, ought rather to be carried off by a natural perspiration, or gentle diaphoresis. Cooling lenitive medicines are always necessary after this malady, to carry off the remaining inflammatory state of the humours; and perhaps no disease requires a longer continuance of laxative or gently purging medicines.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of the Scarlet Fever.*

**T**HIS fever takes its name from the scarlet efflorescence which appears on the skin of the whole body, not rising above the surface, attended with heat, dryness, and itching. After two, three, or four days, the efflorescence disappears, the cuticle peels off, and there remains a kind of branny scales, dispersed over the body.

Where

Where the disease appears in this simple state, there is little required from art, but the kindly warmth of the bed, confining the patient to diluent drinks, and giving a gentle cathartic or two at the close of the distemper.

But the scarlet fever sometimes puts on a very malignant appearance. It then attacks with a chilliness, languor, sickness, and oppression; these are succeeded by great heat, nausea, and vomiting, with a soreness in the throat, a small quick pulse, and a frequent and laborious breathing. The tonsils appear inflamed, and ulcerated, though not much swelled; and on the third day the efflorescence appears, but without any relief. When it proves fatal, it generally terminates, by a suffocation, before the sixth day.

This dangerous kind of the scarlet fever requires great caution and judgment in the method of cure. Bleeding can hardly be ordered with safety, but if inflammatory symptoms should prevail so as to indicate that evacuation, it must be made by scarifying, and afterwards

D applying

applying cupping glasses betwixt the shoulders, and repeating the operation as occasion requires. The same precaution is also necessary in promoting stools; for antimonials, which are frequently so successful in other fevers, in this frequently bring on violent and dangerous purging: however, the body, if costive, must be kept open by gentle and emollient clysters. A blister should be applied between the shoulders, and another round the throat, if necessity requires it. If a putrescent diathesis be highly predominant, the chief dependence must be on the cortex, joined with snake-root, and cordials. If the bark should run off by stool, three, four, or five drops of tinct. Thebaic. may be added to each dose.

## C H A P. V.

*Of the Erysipelatose Fever.*

**T**HE erysipelatose fever is a superficial inflammation, caused by a sharp, hot, acrid humour in the blood; and begins with a shivering and loss of strength, and

and may arise from a too sudden cooling after great heat. In general it is termed *erysipelas*, or St. Anthony's fire; and is called by some a *blight*, and *shingles*.

It is attended with heat, redness, inclining to yellow; and often with scurf and small pimples: and when in the face, with tumour and sometimes watery blisters, a difficulty of breathing, and drowsiness. Great attention is required in the cure of this disorder.

If attended with much fever, which it frequently is, bleeding is requisite; but in the common milder sort, gentle lenient purging will be sufficient, but must be repeated. There is not, perhaps, an acute distemper, which allows of these purges more freely than this, more particularly where the swelling has seized the head and face. After which,

Hauftus Nitrosus.

Rx Aq. puræ ʒiβ.

Nitr. gr. vi.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. Əβ.

Syr. croc. ʒi. f. hauftus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

When it is in the face, attended with a low pulse and a degree of malignancy,

D 2

blister

blister the nape of the neck, or between the shoulders, and give the following:

Hauſtus Cardiacus.

Rx Aq. puræ 3ij.

— alexet. spirituof. 3ij.

Confect. card.

Pulv. contrayerv. c. ana 3i.

Syr. croc. 3i. ut. f. hauſtus fumendus sextâ quâque horâ.

Once a day, or every second day, a stool or two must be procured.

Beware of topical applications. Camphor, perhaps, would be no contemptible medicine here, prescribed to be used both internally as well as externally.

Flannels wrung out of a strong decoction of elder-flowers, with the addition of a little of the liniment. saponac. and applied warm, often afford speedy relief. When a thin watry humour weeps from the little vesications, attending the erysipelatose inflammation, it may be the safest, and the best, to apply a piece of smooth linen rag over them, impregnated with flour, or dry meal; and all greasy and resinous applications are to be carefully avoided.

C H A P.

## C H A P. VI.

## Of the Miliary Fever.

THE miliary fever takes its name from the pustules or bladders, resembling in shape and size the seeds of millet. There are two kinds of miliary eruption, the white and red, termed by medical writers, *purpura alba*, & *purpura rubra*; but the two are often intermixed. It begins with a shivering, followed by a proportional degree of heat; a depression of spirits; a pulse sometimes quick and weak, at other times rather depressed and hard; an oppression about the præcordia; a frequent sighing, terror after sleep; and pale urine. From the fourth to the eleventh day, or even later, the eruption appears, chiefly on the neck, breast, and back, being generally preceded by a profuse sweat, of a fourish smell, and a pricking or tingling sensation in the skin, especially in the fingers, and an itching in those places where the pustules are most numerous. After the eruption is com-

pletely out, the symptoms subside, the urine becomes higher coloured, and the pulse more calm, soft and full. In about seven days the eruptions dry, and peel off.

This fever frequently attacks delicate women after lying in. It lasts sometimes many weeks, one crop of pustules appearing after another every fortnight or three weeks.

If the febrile symptoms run high, bleeding in the beginning, before the eruption, will sometimes be necessary, which must be proportioned to the different circumstances of the patient's case; and then,

Haustus Salinus Antimonialis.

℞ Succ. limon. ȝ ȝ.

Sal. corn. cerv. ȝ ȝ.

Vin. antim. gut. xxx. ad lx.

Aq. pur. ȝi.

Syr. balsam. ȝij. ut f. haustus, quartâ quâque horâ pro re nata.

If, on the contrary, the fever should appear of the low nervous kind, cordial medicines are indicated, and wine-whey may be allowed for drink: but the patient must not be kept too warm.

When a violent pain in the head, coma, or delirium, attends, a blister should be immediately applied betwixt the shoulders.

Sometimes the miliary fever is complicated with symptoms of a putrid nature, and the eruptions even mixed with petechiæ. When this happens, the cortex and wine are the chief remedies.

## C H A P. VII.

*Of the Apbthoſe Fever, or Thrush.*

THIS disease makes its appearance by little ulcerations in the mouth and fauces, of a white colour; and sometimes they have a yellow appearance. They are very frequently met with in young children, and are perhaps generally owing, in those tender subjects, to acidities in the primæ viæ. In adults this complaint is frequently accompanied with miliary eruptions.

In this disorder, for infants, nothing avails more than a little magnesia and rhubarb, with thin chicken-water. And

the ulcers may be touched with tinct. rosar. to prevent their spreading.

Emeticum pro Infantibus.

℞ Vin. ant. gutt v. ad xij.  
Lactis fœm. q. s. m.

Enema Laxativum.

℞ Juscul. pul. 3ij.  
Pulv. jal. gr. ij. ad iij. cum.  
Sac. alb. gr. v. trit. m.

If this malady should be complicated with a venereal taint, regard must be had to that as a primary cause, and keep the mouth clean with the under written :

Gargarisma Hordeata.

℞ Aq. hord. 3ij.  
Syr. moror. 3vi. m. et adde mel. rosar. vel acet. pro re nata.

Gargarisma Vitriolicum.

℞ Vit. alb. gr. x.  
Dec. pect. 3vij. m.

Gargarisma Detergens.

℞ Rap. sativ. rad. q. s. coquantur in aqua fontis, dein ex- primatur succus.  
℞ Hujus fucci q. v. mellis vel sacchari pauculum m.

For children, after the primæ viæ have been cleansed, the following may be prescribed :

Mistura

Mistura Absorbens.

R. Aq. pur. 3ij.

— alex. spir. 3j.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. 3j.

Spir. corn. c. gutt. x.

Syr. balsam. 3j. ut. f. mistura, & sumat puer cochl.  
minim. j. vel ij. subinde.

Mistura Tartarea.

R. Aq. font. 3iv.

Lixiv. tart. gutt. xxx.

Sacc. alb. 3ij. m.

Sumat cochl. j. quarta quavis hora.

Mistura e Magnesia.

R. Magn. alb. gr. x.

El. e scord. 3ij.

Aq. menth. p. simp.

— ein. ten. ana 3iβ.

Syr. croci. 3 β. m. sumat cochl. j. parv. quartis horis.

In adult subjects, the aphthæ in the mouth, and the ulcerations on the tonsils and uvula, attending this complaint, are distinguished from those in the *angina maligna*, by the whiteness of the sloughs, by the edges not being red and angry, and by there not being a shining redness all over the fauces, and other symptoms common to the malignant angina.

For the cure, the use of detergent and softening gargles are very proper.

## Gargarisma Detergens.

R Decoct. pector. 3vij.  
 Mel. rosar. 3j.  
 Acet. distil. 3ij.  
 Tinct. myrrh. 3ij. ut f. garg. s̄epe utend.

The vitrum antimonii ceratum has been recommended as very powerful in this disorder. The dose to a sucking child is half a grain; to a child of three or four years old, two or three; to a boy of ten, three or four grains; and to an adult, ten grains.

## S E C T. VI.

## HECTIC FEVERS.

## C H A P. I.

*Of the Phthisic, or Pulmonary Consumption.*

**A** CONSUMPTION is attended with a cough and remitting fever, and a total wasting of all parts of the body, proceeding from an ulcer in the lungs.

It may arise from intemperance, from a very tender and delicate habit of body, haemorrhages, pleurisy, long continued coughs,

coughs, bad digestion, hard study, grief, scrophula, and sometimes from a particular formation and straitness of the thorax.

The occasional cause is almost always cold caught from exposure to cold, damp, or night air, or from wet clothes.

It usually begins with a dry cough, which continues for some time, and differs from a catarrh, as that is attended with a spitting, and is but of a short duration. Flying pains and stitches, with uneasiness about the diaphragm and breast, are felt; there is a saltish taste in the mouth, with a quick, soft, small pulse, and moderate heat (except after eating, when it very sensibly increases, with flushing in the cheeks and fever); lassitude, faintness, and night-sweats. The matter expectorated is purulent, sometimes bloody and offensive, and falls to the bottom when spit into water, and often appears of an ash colour; sometimes it is in little, white, round lumps. When these symptoms are violent, an hæmotope soon attends, in which the blood thrown up appears thin, florid, and

and frothy ; and afterwards it becomes paler, and then the discharge is gradually changed into pus.

The diet should consist of mild, light, nourishing food ; jellies, viper broth with eringo roots, thin chocolate, and milk ; and above all, a milk diet should be directed, with country air, gentle riding on horseback, sailing in a ship, agreeable company, and Bristol waters to be drank on the spot.

Small repeated bleedings will be proper in the beginning, and even during the whole course of the disease, especially in young subjects. If the vessels are not tender, and no preceding hæmorrhage contra-indicates, frequent ipecacuanha vomits, about ʒ. 3. taken thrice a week, with an anodyne at night, of pil. e styrac. gr. v. ad viij. with as much pil. Rifi, if necessary, and a constant use of butter-milk, or goat's whey, in the country, may, perhaps, succeed better in this disease than any other method : and a decoction of the bark given at noon and evening, will greatly tend towards removing the fever, and strength-

strengthening the habit of body. I have seen its happy effects in a variety of instances ; and even when the lungs were ulcerated, the symptoms have been restrained, and life rendered, in some measure, comfortable by it.

In a spitting of blood, treat it as directed under that article.

Pulvis e Tragacantha.

R Nitri.

Pulv. e trag. c. ana 3i. m. fiat pulv. quartâ vel sextâ quâque horâ ex em. com. cyatho.

Potus Restringens.

R Tinct. ros. ibi.

— Theb. gutt. xii. m. bibat pro potu ordinario.

If tubercles are forming, with a fever, bleed in small quantity and often, and give gum. ammon. spirit. Minderer. and order issues.

If there is little or no fever, you may prescribe chalybeate waters, and

Pilulæ Balsamicæ.

R Pulv. milleped. præp. 3ij.

Gum. ammon. opt. 3i.

Flor. benzoin. 3ij.

Extract,

Extract. croc.

Balsam. Peruv. ana 3*β*.

Balsam. sulphur. anisat. q. f. f. pilulæ n<sup>o</sup>. ix.  
sumat iij. ter in die cum haustu decoct.  
pectorat.

If the heat be considerable, we must have recourse to butter-milk, or goats whey.

Here small bleedings repeated, with the use of the following draughts, have been much commended :

Hauftus Refrigerans.

R. Mucilag. sem. cydon. 3*i*.

Aq. nuc. m. 3*i*.

Spirit. Minderer. 3*i*β.

Syr. e mecon. 3*ij*. f. hauft ter die sumend. addendo hauft. noct. tinct. Thebaic. gutt. vi. ad x. Venæfæctio autem ad 3*ij*. interim repetatur pro re natâ.

If the phthisis be confirmed, and ulcers formed, or if it proceeds from a vomica or an empyema, and the matter be discharged, light balsamics, such as balsam. Gilead. with the cort. Peruv. anodynes, asses milk, and a healthful country air, are the only resources left.

Hauftus

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 79

### Haustus Balsamicus.

R Bals. Per. (vit. ov. sol.) gutt. x. ad 3i.

Aq. cin. simp. 3i.

— Nucis mosch.

Syr. e cort. aur. sing. 3i. m. f. haustus ter de die sumend.

### Mistura Peruviana Balsamica.

R Pulv. cort. Per. 3i.

Bals. Tolut. 3iβ. coque ex.

Aq. font. lb ij. ad. lb i. colaturæ adde syr. lim. 3ijβ. m. capt. 3ij. ad 3iv. ter quaterve de die.

Huic aliquando addatur El. pareg. 3β.

Should the disease originally arise from a cough, proceed as under that article, &c.

And here we must remark, that nothing is more useful towards the relief of this disease, than perpetual blisters, issues, and setons, especially if there be a scrophulous diathesis.

In colliquative sweats give this :

### Julepum Absorbens.

R Aq. pur. 3vi.

— cinnam. simp. 3iiij.

Margarit. præp. 3ij.

Syr. balsam. 3β. f. julep. cuius sumat cochl. iv. subinde,

In

## In case of a diarrhœa,

## Electarium e Succino.

℞ Conserv. rosar. ʒiβ.

Pulv. e succin. c. 3ij.

— e bolo sine opio 3ij.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. elect. cuius sumat n. m. molem h.  
f. & summò manè vel pro re nata.

If griping pains and bloody stools come on, inject the starch glyster cum opio, or chicken broth with anodynes.

## Vel, Enema Anodynūm.

℞ Decoct. alb. ʒvi.

Elect. e scord.

Theriac. Andromach. ana 3ij. m. f. enema.

If there be a vomiting, order forty drops of the balsam. traumat. with five drops of the tinctura Thebaica in mint-tea.

In consumptions the following have been serviceable.

## Bolus Opiatus.

℞ Pill. e Styrace, gr. viii.

Syr. bals. q. s. ut fiat bolus omni nocte hora decubitus fumendus.

## Mistura Ammoniacalis.

℞ Laet ammon.

Aq. cin. simpl. sing. ʒiij.

Sperm. ceti (vit. ov. sol.) 3ij.

Syr. bals. ʒi, m, capt. ʒiij. mane &amp; vesperi.

C H A P.

C H A P. II.

*Of the Tabes.*

THE tabes is a general wasting of the whole body, attended with a feverish quickness in the pulse, but without any cough, or spitting: these last distinguish it from the phthisis. It is generally occasioned by a collection of matter in some part of the body; but more particularly attend upon the inflammation of a schirrhous gland.

In the cure of this malady, a wholesome air, gentle exercise, and a proper course of mild diet, are particularly necessary. The body, if costive, must be kept gently open by eccoprotic medicines; but if a colliquative diarrhoea should come on at any time, it must be moderated by opiates, and the testaceous powders. When a schirrhus in the liver, or mesenteric glands, gives rise to it, the cure must be attempted by the deobstruent gums, with soap and mild chalybeate medicines, assisted by goats whey,

whey, asses milk, and the like. If the schirrhous gland, or abscess be situated externally, the cause is to be removed by opening the fistulous sinuses which confine the purulent matter, or by extirpating the part which supplies the fomes of the disease. The bark, in some of these hectic cases, is often of great service. It is observed, that the Bath watters are particularly hurtful in this species of hectic fever, as also in the phthisis, which they never fail to increase.

Pilulæ Ammoniacales.

& Gummi ammon.

Sap. dur. sing. 3iβ.

Ol. jun. gutt. xx. m. fiant pil. granorum trium:  
sumat tres ter de die.

C H A P. II.

*Of Worms and the Worm Fever.*

WORMS, which infest the human body, are of four kinds; the round like the common earth worms; the flat and short white worm, like a gourd-seed; the tænia, or long tape-worm;

worm; and the ascarides, or small white worms with sharp-pointed heads. They are most frequently found in children, more especially when they are suckling, and are at the same time indulged with meat; for their tender stomachs cannot digest solids.—Such food, therefore, will corrupt, and produce worms.—They are known to exist by a nausea, with an inclination to vomit, looseness, whitish and turbid urine, flushing of one cheek in a circumscribed spot, hectic fever, faintings, intermitting weak pulse, itching of the nose, and of the anus, fits, and convulsions: they also may produce hunger, voracity, costiveness, paleness, fœtid breath, grinding of the teeth, and even death. Besides these general symptoms, it has been observed, that sudden gripings about the navel denote the presence of the round worms; a weight in the belly, as if a ball were rolling about in it, is held as a sign of the tænia; and an itching about the anus, with a tenesmus, are signs of the ascarides.

The diet should be light and easy of digestion, with a moderate allowance of

red

red port wine diluted. A pint of water in which ʒi. argent. viv. has been boiled, is an useful drink. Æthiops and rhubarb is chiefly proper for children, especially after purging, if they can bear that operation.

For adults,

**Elestarium Anthelminticum:**

R Rasur. stan. (non pulv.)

Conserv. rorismar. ana ʒij.

Pulv. rhabarb. ʒij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. eleſt. ter vel quater in die sumend. cum hauſt. infus. rutæ. Semel quoque in septimana sumat seq. potionem:

**Potio Purgans.**

R Infus. fenæ ʒijβ.

Tinctur. fenæ.

Syr. ros. solut. ana ʒβ. m.

**Pulvis Anthelminticus.**

R Aur. musiv. ʒβ. ad ʒiβ. sumatur bis terve de die e quovis vehiculo.

**Pulvis Anthelminticus cum Rheo.**

R Æthiops min. ʒi.

Pulv. Rhei ʒiv. m. & divida in chartulas viginti octo. Sumatur una quartis octavis vel duodecimis horis.

A grain

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 85

A grain of calomel taken in a pill going to rest, is very proper, which in a day or two after, may be purged off with a few grains of rhubarb, proportioned to the patient's age and strength.

### Pulvis contra Vermes.

R Mercur. alcalizat.

Magnes. alb. ana gr. vi. f. pulv. h. f. sumendus.  
Mane seq. meridie sumat. cochl. ij. decoct. cort.  
Peruv.

### Vel, Pulvis Anthelminticus.

R Corallin. 3i.

Æthiop. mineral.

Pulv. sem. fanton. ana 3ij.

Sabinæ 3i. f. pulv. n°. xij. sumat unam horâ somni &  
mane ex quovis vehiculo.

### Solutio Martialis.

R Sal. mart. 3iv. solve in

Aq. cin. ten.

— font. sing. 1b. β.

Sumat. 3ij. ad 3iv. bis de die.

### Pilulæ Aloeticæ.

R Aloes Socot.

Sap. duri sing. gr. xvi.

Mellis q. f. fiant pilula ix. sumat una duæ vel tres ter  
de die.

India

India pink-root *anthelmia* in powder to 9*ʒ*. for children of three years old, has been found a powerful medicine.

When given in infusion or decoction, 5*fl. i.* is a dose for a child of three years old.

A decoction of the bark of the West-India wild cabbage, or bulgewater tree, has been found very effectual. Some make a syrup with this bark.

The hairy substance of couhage, or cow-itch, made into an electuary with treacle, and given from one to two tea-spoonfuls fasting, often cures.

So does soap from 3*ij.* to 5*fl. i.* in grown people and lime-water, where the stomach has been chiefly concerned.

Sea-water has been experienced to be effectual in destroying worms in general in children; and, for adults, perhaps nothing exceeds the virtues of the sulphur springs at Harrowgate, when drank upon the spot.

Against the ascarides in particular, a decoction of the leaves of savin in water, is very useful; as are likewise clysters composed of decoctions of wormwood and rue, in oil, with a small quantity of aloes

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 87

aloes dissolved; or, what is as efficacious, blowing the smoke of tobacco, by a proper contrivance, into the rectum.

### Hauftus Oleosus.

R. Ol. amygd. dul.

Spir. f.c. gutt. xv. m. fiat hauftus omni mane jejuno ventriculo sumendus.

In the tape-worm, garlic has been found a kind of specific, by swallowing a clove or two of it in the morning, and drinking Spa water after it. Brisk purges likewise are very proper, such as the pil. ex colocynth. c. aloe. calomel, or tinctur. sacra; or zij. of the limat. stann. may be given every morning, for six or seven days, and then be purged off with sal. cathart. amar. dissolved in water.

Whatever medicines have been made use of to destroy and expel the worms, it will always be of great use afterwards to prescribe a course of the bark, in decoction, or otherwise, to strengthen the whole habit, and prevent a relapse.

In the worm fever, bleeding and blisters are often very necessary. Fomentations, and poultices of rue and wormwood are also recommended to the abdomen.

C L A S S

## CLASS II.

## OF INFLAMMATIONS.

## SECT. I.

## EXTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS.

## CHAP. I.

*Of the Phlegmon, or superficial Inflammation.*

THE phlegmon is occasioned by an extravasation of the blood, or by its stagnating, in the capillary vessels of the skin and parts adjacent, which being pressed on, at the same time, by the blood from behind, accumulates there.

The signs are, heat, tension, pain, and redness in the part, with a sense of throbbing, attended with a quick, full, and hard pulse; which increasing, the inflammation terminates either in resolution, suppuration, a gangrene, or scirrhus.

The

It arises often from external causes; as wounds, bruises, &c.

The diet should be slender and sparing, with refrigerating and diluting drinks, accompanied with rest.

Bleeding, in general, is highly necessary, and should be repeated occasionally; and afterwards stools must be procured.

Potio Solutiva.

R<sup>e</sup> Infus. sen. com. 3iiβ.

Tinct. sen 3β.

Tart. solubil. 3iij. m.

Apozema Laxativum.

R<sup>e</sup> Em. com. 1*lb*.

Mannæ 3*i*.

Tart. sol. 3 β.

Nitri 3ij. m. fiat apozema sumat 3iv. omni horâ donec satis purgaverit.

Hauftus Catharticus.

R<sup>e</sup> Sal. cath. Glaub. 3*i*.

Mannæ 3 β.

Tinct. card. 3iβ.

Aq. font. 3iij. m. fiat hauftus mane sumendus.

Pulvis Alterans.

R<sup>e</sup> Tart. emet. gr. β vel. gr. i.

Pulv. e chel. can. c. 3i. m. ut. f. pulvis mane sumendus in lecto ex cochl. ij. seri lactis.

E

After-

Afterwards,

**Hauſtus Diaphoreticus.**

R. Aq. puræ 3i.

Spirit. Mindereri 3ij.

Aq. alexet. spirituof.

Syr. simp. ana 3i. hauſtus quartâ quâque horâ fumen-  
dus.

Venæſection should be repeated till the pulse contraindicates the use of the lancet; then you may add ſal. c. c. if neceſſary to affiſt nature: in the mean time fomentations and emollient cataplaſms of bread and milk, with a little oil, may very properly be applied to the part af- fected.

**Vel, Cataplaſma e Cicuta.**

R. Fotūs e cicuta lb β.

Farin. ſem. lini, cicutæ, & avenac. q. f.

Ol. olivar. 3ij. m. ut f. cataplaſma.

**Vel, Linimentum Repellens.**

R. Ol. hyperici.

Spir. Minder. ana 3ij. ut f. linimentum.

**Enema Laxativum.**

R. Dec. com. pro clyſt. 3vij.

El. lenit.

Ol. oliv. ſing. 3i.

Wiv. antim. 3ij. m. fiat enema.

Vel,

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 91

Vel, Enema Saponaceum.

R. Aq. Tepid. 3x.

Sap. mollis 3β. m. pro enemate.

But if, notwithstanding all this, matter should begin to form itself, all evacuations must be laid aside, and the suppuration be encouraged, and the abscess opened at the proper time of maturation, and the wound dressed with the common digestive, or liniment, Arcæi, and proper bandages, &c.

Inflammations, arising from contusion, are the most successfully treated by immediate and large bleedings, applying vinegar to the part injured, and procuring stools; this last caution is particularly necessary to be attended to especially in blows on the head, or legs.

But no external application, in the beginning, exceeds the cataplasm of oatmeal, oil, and vinegar; or the following mixture:

### Embrocatio Actda.

R. Acet. distil. 3i.

Spir. sal. mar. Gl.

— lavend. c. ana 3ij. ut f. mistura, quâcum embrocetur pars affecta, bis vel ter die.

Vel,

## Vel, Linimentum Repellens.

Rx Aq. puræ 3ij.

Spir. volat. aromat. 3ij.

Linim. saponac. 3i. m.

Liniment. volatil. utendum est.

## C H A P. II.

## Of the Furunculus, or Boil.

THE furunculus, or boil, is a small circumscribed tumour, or pointed tubercle, attended with redness, pain, and hardness, arising promiscuously in all parts of the body; and which commonly ripens, or turns to matter, in the space of seven or eight days, and after the discharge of its contents, frequently heals without much trouble.

The common bread and milk poultice may be applied, or in some cases, gently adhesive and maturing plasters, such as the emplastrum commune, & commune cum gummi; and when the suppuration is complete, if the pus does not make its own way, the tumour must be

be opened. In this kind of inflammatory tumour there is generally a firm slough, or core, which must be cast out before the sore will heal.

Cataplasma Hordeata.

R Hordei gallici p. iii.

Sem. lini.—p. i. tere simul & coque ex lact. vaccini f.  
q. ad debitam consistentiam & adde unguent flor.  
samb. q. f.

C H A P. III.

*Of the Paronychia, or Whitlow.*

**T**HIS is a painful tumour appearing on the finger-ends, owing to an inflammation affecting the nervous parts, &c. It is sometimes attended with a fever, restlessness, great throbbing in the part, and a quick pulse; and the whole arm is frequently affected by it.

Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and if the disorder increases with a violent inflammatory tension on the parts, apply emollient cataplasms, and use the following liniment:

## Linimentum Anodynum.

℞ Unguent. althææ 3ij.

Spirit. vin. camphorat. 3ij.

Opii gr. vi. m. f. linimentum.

The cataplasms should be repeated, and opiates given at night to prevent a fever.—If, notwithstanding all these methods, the humour lies deep and the part continues painful, open it with a lancet, and dress it with liniment. Arcæi for some days; then heal it with the ceratum epuloticum, &c.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of the Pernio, or Chilblain.*

**C**HILBLAINS are small shining tumors on the fingers, toes, and heels. When they break in the heels they are called *Kibes*.

These seldom appear but in the winter time. On the fingers they come in lumps, like a silver penny (sometimes less), and are red, though they turn livid or blue; and when they break in the hands, they are termed *Chaps*.

Lini-

Linimentum ad Perniones.

R. Ol. palmæ 3ij.

— macis per express. 3β.

Camphoræ 3ij. m. quo illinantur manus digiti, vel pedes, h. s. & mane pro re nata.

Warm spirit of rosemary, mixed with spirit. terebinth. will be very proper to wash them with. In kibes nothing is better than the unguent. desiccativ. rub. with a little camphor, and the emplastrum e minio over all.

C H A P. V.

*Of the Inflammation of the Breasts, and Nipples.*

WHEN the breasts begin to be uneasy and tumefy, a few days after delivery, from the milk stagnating, gentle dia-phoretics, and purgatives, may be prescribed, and spir. vin. camph. applied, or warm cloths, or emplastr. commun. cum camph. or rags dipt in brandy and put to the axillæ. Should pain with inflammation come on, apply a poultice with bread, milk, and oil, and an emollient

lient fomentation; and in case you cannot prevent a suppuration, it must be treated accordingly. But in general it is much better to let the tumour break of itself, than to open it, either with the lancet, or caustics. The ulcer is afterward to be treated according to the common rules enjoined in disorders of that kind.

If there be only a hardness in the breast, from coagulated milk, emollient cataplasms and fomentations are to be used, as likewise fresh drawn linseed oil by way of liniment.

Chapped, or sore nipples, are very frequent with those who give suck; in this case the *ol. ceræ* is a very proper application; or fresh cream spread upon fine linen; or a solution of gum arabic in water. If the nipples be lax and moist, and more astringent applications be necessary.

#### Linimentum Astringens.

R Ung. simp. 3*β.*

Pulv. bol. arm.

— amyl.

— sacch. alb. ana 3*i.* m. ut f. linimentum.

It

It is almost needless to observe, that, whatever applications be made use of to the nipples, they ought always to be washed off before the child is permitted to suck.

If an inflammation of the breasts be attended with a fever, the treatment must be the same as hath been already described under the head of *milk-fever*.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of the Hernia humoralis.*

THE hernia humoralis is an inflammation of the testicles, with pain and hardness, which often continues for a considerable length of time. It may be produced by the same causes as other inflammations, but it most commonly arises from the venereal infection.

Bleed plentifully, and repeat it as occasion may require; suspend the parts in a bag-truss, and confine the patient to bed; and if the swelling and inflammation be great, foment with the fatus communis, with the addition of a little spir. vin. camph. & sal. ammoniac. and

apply the bread and milk poultice with about  $\frac{3}{4}$  B. of the unguent. cœrul. mit. If these fail, and the disorder arises from a venereal cause, vomit with ipecacoanha, and repeat it as necessity may require: and, in all cases, give now and then a few doses of some brisk cathartic. But, if matter does form, in spite of all efforts to prevent it, it must be discharged by a sufficient opening.

## C H A P. VII.

Of the *Phimosis*, and *Paraphimosis*.

WHEN the præputium cannot be retracted beyond the glans, the disorder is called *phimosis*; and when retracted, and cannot be drawn over the glans again, it is then termed *paraphimosis*.

These will generally yield to emollient cataplasms, unguent. mercurial. emetics, and brisk purgatives. Sometimes it may be proper, in the phimosis, to throw up an emollient injection between the glans and prepuce, to keep the parts clean, and prevent the matter from corroding.

It

If often happens that these diseases become so obstinate, from mismanagement, as not to yield to any medicines or external applications. In these cases the hand of the surgeon becomes necessary to slit, or even amputate, a part of the prepuce.

## C H A P. VIII.

*Of the Ophthalmia..*

**A**ND ophthalmia is an inflammation of the membranes which invest the eyes, especially the tunica albuginea, and is attended with a pricking pain, heat, beating in the arteries, swelling, violent redness, and scalding tears. It is most to be dreaded when an original disease; when the temples ach, the forehead itches, and the body sweats in the night.

It may be occasioned by any internal cause whatever, capable of producing an inflammation, though it frequently proceeds from accidents. When attended with long head-achs, it is bad, and portends blindness.

All hot aromatic food, and wine, is bad: a low diet, rest, and keeping the part covered from the light, with plenty of dilution, will be here very requisite.

Bleed plentifully and repeatedly, more or less, according to the degree of inflammation; apply leeches also to the temples and the external angle of the eye, and cupping glasses between the shoulders; purge gently with infus. sen. tart. solub. &c. and order perpetual blisters, setons, or issues.

Apply the following, according to the circumstances of the case:

Collirium Camphoratum.

R Spirit. vin. camphorat. 3ij.

Aq. rosar. 3ij. m.

Vel, Collirium Vitriolicum.

R Aq. ros. 3ij.

Vitriol. alb. 3β. m.

Foment the eye with warm milk, or anodyne fomentations, and apply apoul-tice of white bread and milk over it twice a day. If an astringent application be indicated, the coagulum aluminosum, spread on a soft rag, is very proper. A thin

thin solution of gum arabic has been recommended as an useful collyrium; and, at the same time, large doses of nitre to be given frequently. The pediluvium may also be tried.

If it arise from a blow or bruise, and the eye be swelled and black, after bleeding use the following:

*Cataplasma Ophthalmicum.*

R Conserv. ros. 3ij.

Liniment. sapon. 3 β. m. f. cataplasma oculo affecto applicand.

Or, apply oatmeal, oil, and vinegar.

In case of a very considerable bruise or contusion,

*Collirium Repellens.*

R Spirit. vin camphorat.

Acet. distillat. ana 3ji.

Spirit. sal. ammon. 3iβ. m.

There is an inflammation of the eye very different from the common ophthalmia, which depends on, or arises from a laxity of the vessels, and is, for the most part, scrophulous, or rheumatic, and sometimes venereal; which last is said to be distinguished by having the cornea more

more affected than common. If it arises from a venereal cause, mercurials must be directed.

Hauftus Mercurii Corroſivi.

R Mer. cor. subl. gr. β.

Solve in aq. cin. ten. 3ij. flat hauftus bis de die sumendus.

But in the strumous or rheumatic ophthalmia, no evacuations will answer: if any, it must be by small perpetual blisters; and internally,

Hauftus Peruvianus Guaiacinus.

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3ij.

Tinctur. guaiac. vol. gutt. xxx.

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xx.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. croc. ana 3i. f. hauftus sextā quāque horā sumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Rosaceus.

R Tinctur. ros. 3ij.

Aq. cinnamom. spirituof. 3ij. m. sumat. sextis horis.

Urgente dolore adde hauftui nocturno tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. x.

Bark, in any form, does much service in this case. Sir HANS SLOANE's liniment has also been of service, as well as in the diseases of the eye-lids depending on such complaints. *Millepedes* taken alive

alive in a large quantity, *Æthiop.* mineral. the decoct. sarsaparillæ have all been advantageously exhibited ; and so have the following powders.

Pulvis Viperinus.

R Viper. sicc. pulv. 3*i.*

Cinnab. antimon. præp. 3*β.* f. pulvis bis in die su-  
mend. ex haustu decoct. sarsaparill. & rasur guaiac.  
ana p. æ.

Issues in the arms, or a seton in the neck, are sometimes necessary in these cases.

Small tubercles sometimes appear in the corners of the eyes and eye-lids, resembling a barley-corn, or a hail-stone, and affect them with inflammation ; they are generally of long continuance, and very slow in their progress.

The best method of cure will be, to discuss them with the unguent. cærul. fort. and give calomel. gr. i. in a pill at night for ten days, and repeat or desist just as you find it necessary.

An ophthalmia is sometimes occasioned by the eye-lashes turning inwards ; and is then easily removed by plucking out the inverted hairs.

If

If there be ulcers on the eye-lids, the following liniment is recommended by Sir JOHN PRINGLE :

Linimentum Ophthalmicum.

R Unguent. alb. 3v.

Sacchar. saturn. 3i. quibus super porphyrite simul tritis, instillentur bals. traum. 3ij. Hujus paululum, lincteo exceptum, oculo dolente omni nocte imponatur.

In watery eyes, apply spir. rorismar. and give gentle evacuations, and alternatives.

The eye-lids frequently adhere together in children, which may become very troublesome. In order to remove this complaint, perhaps nothing will be better than to foment the eye-lids with warm milk and water, and a small spoonful of brandy ; and afterwards apply a little unguent. tutiae, with the addition of two grains of the vitriol. alb. to 3ij. of the former.

If a sharp. serum attends, correct it by proper alternatives, and gentle evacuations.

Here extract. corticis Peruvian. in small doses, is of great use.

C H A P. IX.

*Of the Angina, or Quinsey.*

**A**N angina is an inflammation of the throat, with burning heat, pain, tumour, and redness; a constant inclination to, and difficulty in deglutition, attended with a fever. Frequently the uvula and parts adjacent are highly relaxed and inflamed, and liquids often rejected by the nose, with redness in the face.

Here the diet should chiefly consist of water-gruel, weak whey, barley-water, and chicken-broth, drank warm.

Bleed largely, if the violence of the symptoms or fever requires it, and repeat it according to the exigency of the case: then

*Potio Purgans.*

R. Infus. senæ 3ij.

Tinctur. senæ 3vi.

Tartar. solub. 3 β. f. potio statim sumenda.

If the symptoms are severe, apply blisters as near as possible to the parts affected,

affected, and to the back, and use this  
gargle:

Gargarisma Ammoniacale.

R Deco<sup>t</sup>. pectoral  $\frac{3}{2}$  vi.  
Spirit. sal. ammoniac.  $\frac{3}{2}$  β. m.

A flannel well moistened with the lini-  
ment. volat. is recommended by some;  
or the bread and milk poultice, with  $\frac{3}{2}$  ij.  
or  $\frac{3}{2}$  iiij. of camphor.

Through the whole course of the dis-  
ease purge gently, or throw up lenient  
clysters till the inflammation abates; then  
prescribe the following gargarism:

Gargarisma Vitriolicum.

R Tin<sup>t</sup>. rosar.  $\frac{3}{2}$  vi.  
Mel. rosar.  $\frac{3}{2}$  β.  
Spir. vitriol. ten. gutt. xx. m.

Antimonials have frequently been of  
great service in this disorder.

If a suppuration should come on, for-  
bear evacuations, and order the vapour  
of emollient plants to be received into  
the throat through a funnel; and when  
the maturation is complete, puncture  
the abscess so that the matter may be  
discharged.

After

After which you may add tincture of myrrh to the last mentioned gargle, and finish the cure by prescribing the bark, a milk diet, and gentle exercise.

In cases of great danger, where the respiration is much affected, the steam of hot vinegar, drawn in with the breath, does vast service; and where a suppuration has taken place, a vomit of ten grains of white vitriol sometimes breaks the tumour and snatches the person from the jaws of death.

S E C T. II.

INTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS.

C H A P. I.

*Of the Phrenitis.*

A PHRENITIS is an inflammation of the brain, or its membranes, with a constant delirium, and an acute continual fever.

The signs are, difficult but slow respiration, violent pain in the head, continual

nual watchings, fierce delirium, redness of the eyes and face, a quick, hard, full pulse, black and dry tongue, thin and diaphanous urine, sudden startings out of bed, pulling and fingering the bed cloaths, &c. It is distinguished from a common delirium attending fevers, by its coming on suddenly, and preceding, as it were, the fever. It is rarely met with in temperate climates, but very frequent in hot ones, after having been exposed much to the burning heat of the sun.

Bleeding largely is here absolutely necessary, together with stimulating clysters, and sinapisms for the feet, with blisters on the legs and arms; warm pediluvia, and embrocations for the head, it being previously shaved very close, should likewise be made use of.

**Embrocation Volatilis.**

R. Acet. distillat.

Spirit. vin. camphorat.

Spirit. vol. aromat. ana 3ij. f. embrocatio.

Three or four leeches may be applied to the temples after venæsection in the arm;

arm ; and large and repeated doses of nitre should also be made use of.

A large blister should be applied to the head.

If this disorder happens in consequence of blows or accidents, bleeding will, in that case, be more particularly useful.

Purges are also necessary in this disorder, because they carry off the morbific humours lodged about the præcordia ; lessen the too great impetus of the arterial blood ; derive it from the head towards the extreme parts ; and, at the same time, diminish the too great quantity of the fluids distending the vessels.

Opiates are sometimes necessary in this disease.

Promoting the hæmorrhodial flux, in this case, as well as in all diseases of the head, is also salutary ; the hæmorrhoidal vessels and carotid arteries convey the blood in different directions ; and therefore we may expect, by this means, a very great revulsion.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the Pleurisy.*

**A** PLEURISY is an inflammation of the pleura, attended with a high fever, short cough, and an acute pain or stich in the side, increasing always upon inspiration.

It chiefly attacks the strong and laborious country people. It begins with a chilliness and shivering, which is succeeded by heat, thirst, restlessness, and a most sharp pungent pain is felt on one side near the ribs, which extends itself towards the shoulder-blades, spine and breast, and to the back. The pain is most violent when the affected side is laid upon: it is also attended with a difficulty of respiration, nausea, redness of the checks, and a dry cough. The matter expectorated is either phlegm, bloody, or yellowish. The pulse is remarkably hard, vibrating like a stretched cord, full and strong. Spitting is not a constant symptom of this disease; though,

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. III

though, when it happens, it is by so much the better, provided it be well concocted.

Nitre should be given plentifully in the common emulsion, linseed-tea, barley-water, pectoral decoction, &c.

The body should be kept neither too soluble nor too lax. Bleeding is most absolutely necessary, and that repeatedly, from a large orifice. Cupping on the part affected, with scarification, is very often attended with good success; and so are blisters, laid on the part, or between the shoulders, which should be applied immediately, whether the heat and fever be great or not.

Leeches are serviceable applied to the part, after the patient cannot bear to have more blood taken from the arm. Æther may likewise be externally applied.

Frequently a cooling emollient clyster prevents great mischief, and anticipates the necessity of farther bleeding; though these remedies are properly repeated till the fourth day.

Small doses of tart. emet. may be given after venæsection, and the clyster thrown up, which often resolves the inflammation.—☞ Emetics, however, should be given with very great caution, if at all.

**Hauftus Nitrosus.**

R. Aq. puræ 3iβ.

—nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. ana 3i.

Nitr. 3 β. f. hauftus sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

**For the cough,**

**Linctus Oleofus.**

R. Ol. amygd. 3ij.

Syr. simp.

—balsam. ana 3i. m.

**Also,**

**Hauftus Oleofus Volatilis.**

R. Aq. pur. 3iβ.

—alex. spirituof.

Sy. balsam. ana 3i.

Ol. amygd. 3ij.

Sal. c. c. 3i. f. hauft.

Fomentations to the part, or bladders filled with warm water, and the volatile liniment, with æther, have been successfully

fully applied in these cases; the vapour of warm water, or of the pectoral decoction, may be drawn in with the breath; and these draughts have been known to be of some service also:

**Hauftus Camphoratus.**

R<sup>c</sup> Julep. e camphorâ 3i<sup>β</sup>.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. pectoral. ana 3i.

Nitr. Θβ. m.

Some add elix. paregoric. but opiates should be given with very great precaution in pleurisies, especially while there remains any difficulty of breathing, and where the pulse is hard: but when the fever is much or entirely gone off, and a thin defluxion on the lungs becomes troublesome, they may then be allowed with advantage; and in case the head should be affected by them, sal. c. c. in small doses may very conveniently be added.

There are some eminent physicians, who avoid promoting expectoration in this disorder, and think it requires no other treatment, except timely and copious bleeding, with plenty of diluting

F

warm

warm drinks, emollient fermentations, nitre and camphor, with opium to ease the pain.—But if the expectoration be yellow and streaked with blood, and come up freely, by keeping it up with pectoral drinks, all will end well: and here bleeding should be avoided, which would rather obstruct the design of nature.—To promote the expectoration,

Potus Expectorans.

R Decoct. pector. lib.

Lact. ammon. 3i.

Oxymel. scil. 3β. et capiat cochl. iij. vel iv. tertia  
quaque horâ.

If after repeated bleedings the pulse should flag,

Emulsio e Spermate Ceti.

R Sperm.cet. (vit. o. f.) 3ij.

Sal. corn. 3i. ad 3ijβ.

Aq. pur. 3vij.

Syr. bals. 3i. m. & capiat cochl. ij. tertii horis.

If the pleurisy be attended with a violent fever, burning heat, dry cough, and parched tongue, the case generally will soon terminate either in a suppuration, or gangrene.

The

The disorder is most dangerous when the pain affects the right side, or strikes through to the back.

It is worth observing, that there are few pleurisies met with now in this city, such as were described by, and known to that honest and great physician SYDENHAM: nor will the cases we see here in general bear large and repeated venæfactions; for if the body be weakly, and the pulse sinks on the first bleeding, you must stop directly: and if, at the same time, the pain and difficulty of breathing continue, then sal. c. c. with blisters will be very useful.

After the loss of much blood in this disease, we should be very circumspect and careful that the body be again filled with healthy juices.

Sometimes this disorder terminates in an abscess, in the substance of the lungs, which is called a *vomica*. It is known by the cough and difficulty of breathing continuing, though the pain has ceased; by slight shiverings succeeded by heat; by a quick weak pulse, hectic fever, a general wasting of the body; and by the

patient not being able to lie down but on the side affected.

When there is a collection of purulent matter lying loose in the cavity of the thorax, it is named an *empyema*. In this case, there is generally an enlargement of the cavity, and an œdematosus fulness of the skin and flesh of one side of the chest, with a dry cough, and difficulty of breathing.

When a vomica is once formed, gentle medicines of the terebinthinate kind, with balsamics, and diuretics, seem to promise the best success, joined with asses milk, gentle exercise, and a mild country air. Balsamic steams have also been recommended to be received into the lungs. In the empyema, the operation may sometimes succeed happily.

### C H A P. III.

#### *Of the Peripneumony.*

**T**HIS is an inflammation of the lungs, and is known by a great load and oppression at the breast; a difficult respiration,

ration, hot breath, cough, fever, and a florid redness in the countenance. There is a sighing sobbing respiration, with great anxiety and prostration of strength. The pulse sometimes is hardly perceptible before bleeding; but afterwards beats strong; sometimes it is full and soft, at other times slender and unequal. The cough in the peripneumony is commonly more moist, the pain not so acute, or superficial, nor the pulse so full, or hard, as in the pleurisy.

A white and uniform sediment in the urine promises safety to the patient, and shortness of the disease: and so does a red sediment changing gradually to white; because it is a sure sign of a perfect concoction, and change of the morbific matter.

The treatment of the peripneumony is, in general, to be the same as in the pleurisy.

All viscid food is very improper. Give panada, water-gruel, green tea, and milk, barley-water, butter-milk whey, and pectoral decoctions.

The room in which the patient lies should, if possible, be large and airy. Bleed in the beginning from a large orifice, and repeat it according to the exigency of the symptoms: but great attention and care is required, with regard to this operation; for if the habit of body be strong, the pulse full, firm, and hard, it may be repeated the more boldly; but otherwise we should be cautious in repeating it.

Emollient clysters are also immediately indicated, with blisters on the back and sides.

Gentle purgatives, or eccoprotics, will often be necessary to keep the body open.

In order to promote expectoration, and assist nature in her work,

#### Hauftus Pectoralis.

R<sup>o</sup> Aq. font. 3i $\beta$ .

Sperm. ceti. vit. ov. sol. 3 $\beta$ .

Nitri. pur 3i.

Syr. pector. 3i. m. fiat hauftus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

#### Hauftus Expectorans.

R<sup>o</sup> Aq. pur. 3i $\beta$ .

Sperm. cet. (solut.) 3 $\beta$ .

Sal.

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Sal. c. c. 3*β*.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. ana 3*i.* m. f. haustus quartâ vel sextâ  
quâque horâ sumend.

Vel, Emulsi Oleofa.

R Syr. Balsam. 3*vi.*

Gum. Arab. pulv. 3*i.* m. et adde,

Ol. amygd 3*i*β.

Aq. pur. 3*vi.* tum capiat cochl. iij. vel iv. quintâ vel  
sextâ quâque horâ.

In case the symptoms run high, give a scruple of nitre every six hours in a draught of the decoct. pectoral. with a little juice of Seville orange.

If the pulse flags, add 3*i.* confect. cardiac. to the sal. c. c. draughts: or if the blood appears pale and jelly-like, without the true buff, this with other symptoms contraindicate the use of the lancet; and if a spitting comes on, bleeding will be greatly injurious.

Should florid frothy blood be spit up freely, bleed as far as the patient's strength will admit, and give plentifully of the emulf. commun. with nitre.

Should it put on a putrid appearance, and bring on a thin defluxion on the lungs, with the blood like the lees of red

wine, black and fætid, with a loofe crassamentum, and reddish-coloured serum, forbear the lancet. Acetum camphoratum, conserv. lululæ, red wine and water, with orange and lemon juice, tinctur. rosar. hartshorn-jelly, &c. are at this time very proper. All volatiles must be entirely omitted, and opiates very cautiously prescribed, if at all.

Blisters, iſſues, and fetons are very frequently of great use in these cases.

We should be very circumſpect in this disease, and not disturb nature. In case the breathing be difficult, and the pain continue without any signs of expectoration, we must endeavour to promote it; but be, at the same time, very careful not to bring on a diarrhœa, by being too free with the squills, &c.

In this critical disease, a sound and very distinguishing judgment is highly required, since the parts affected are so essential to life.

When a suppuration comes on, we may expect that a vomicā pulmonum will be the consequence.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

*Of the Gastritis, or Inflammation of the Stomach.*

IN this disorder the patient perceives a heat and pulsation in the part, with an acute pain, which is always increased upon swallowing: a tension at the pit of the stomach, great anxiety, and internal burning heat; there is a retching, and frequent hiccup, with a small, quick, and intermitting pulse.

Give warm emollient drinks; for nothing acrimonious can have a place in this disease.

Whatever is drank must be very small in quantity at a time, so as not to distend the stomach.

Bleeding is generally very requisite, and order emollient oily clysters, and gentle anodynes, with fomentations; blisters may also be proper; and a healing medicine, something like the following, may be prescribed to be taken frequently:

## Haustus Mucilaginosus.

℞ Aq. pur. ȝi.

Mucil. gum. Arab. ȝȝ.

Nitr. pur. gr. v.

Syr. ex alth. ȝij. m. ut. f. haustus, cui, pro re nata  
adde tinct. Thebaic. gutt. iij. vel v. ad mitigandos  
dolores, vel vomitiones.

## C H A P. V.

*Of the Hepatitis, or Inflammation of the Liver.*

IN case the liver be inflamed, it may be known by a pungent pain in the region of that viscus shooting up towards the throat and clavicle, a dry cough, vomiting, loss of strength, quick pulse, and a tension of the hypochondrium: sometimes the eyes and skin will be yellow, the urine saffron-coloured, with a difficulty of breathing, watching, and costiveness.—Here the greatest danger is to be apprehended, should a suppuration come on; in which case, the patient generally dies tabid.

Bleeding repeatedly and early, in which the pulse, and other attendant symptoms

If there be a sudden remission of pain, cold sweats, a weak intermitting pulse, with singultus and stoppage of urine, which when discharged is fœtid, you may conclude a mortification is at hand, and that death will shortly follow.

C H A P. VII.

*Of the Cystitis, or Inflammation of the Bladder.*

IF the bladder be inflamed, an acute, burning pain and tension will be felt in the region of the pubes, with a fever, a frequent inclination to go to stool, and a constant desire to make water.

In this case, the same method is to be attempted, as prescribed above for the nephritis, with warm bathing, &c.

C H A P.

## C H A P. VIII.

*Of the Hysteritis, or Inflammation of the Uterus.*

THIS disease is attended with pulsation, heat, pain, and tumour, in the uterus and vagina, extending to the adjacent parts; with an acute fever, heat, and difficulty of urine, great costiveness, and pain in going to stool.

An inflammation of the uterus should be treated like that of any other part, with bleeding, gentle emollient clysters, a light diet, and warm diluting liquors, with rest; and apply fomentations, and afterwards the milk and bread poultice, with oil, to the pudenda.—In case it should degenerate into a cancer, the palliative cure is all that can be expected; perhaps frequent bleeding, gentle anodynes, and a due regard to the nonnaturals, may do as much as can be expected.

C H A P.

## C H A P. IX.

*Of the Puerperal Fever.*

THE puerperal fever is a disease peculiar to lying-in women ; and though it happens so frequently, yet it hath, till of late, been strangely overlooked by authors, even those who have written professedly on fevers.

It commonly begins with a rigor or chilliness, on the first, second, or third day after delivery ; followed by a violent pain, and soreness, over the whole hypogastric region. There is much thirst ; pain in the head, chiefly in the forehead, and parts about the eye-brows ; a flushing in the face ; anxiety, a hot dry skin ; quick and weak pulse, though sometimes it will resist the finger pretty strongly ; a shortness in breathing ; high-coloured urine ; and suppression of the lochia. Sometimes a vomiting and purging attend from the first, but in general, in the beginning, the belly is costive : however, when the disease proves

proves fatal, a diarrhœa generally supervenes, and the stools at last become involuntary.

There have been several treatises written lately upon this disorder ; but as the authors are not agreed as to the cause of the complaint, nor the proper mode of treating it, I shall not pretend to give any precise method of cure. In general, the good sense of the physician will teach him that, when the pulse is strong, and the pain, heat, and thirst, are great, bleeding, laxatives, and the antiphlogistic regimen will be requisite ; on the contrary, when there is great debility, the patient must be supported, and all evacuations carefully avoided.

C L A S S III.

O F P A I N F U L D I S E A S E S.

C H A P. I.

*Of the Gout.*

**T**H E gout is an acute pain in the joints, especially those of the feet. It is called regular, when it is seated in the extremities, returns at stated periods, and gradually declines: irregular, when the fits are frequent and uncertain; when the symptoms vary, and the disease attacks the more internal parts, such as the stomach, head, &c.

It often is hereditary. When acquired, it proceeds from high living, a sedentary life, excess in venery when young, drinking hard, sitting up late, close application to study, anxious and intense thinking, &c. It chiefly affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, and ligaments, and comes on at first suddenly, about

about the end of the month of January or beginning of February. The patient is sometimes troubled with crudities and indigestion before the attack. The pain resembles that of a dislocated bone, and is attended with a sensation, as if water just warm were poured upon the membranes of the part affected; and these symptoms are succeeded by a chilliness, shivering, and a slight fever.—About two in the morning the fit generally attacks the patient, who is disturbed by the vehemence of the pain, which usually seizes the great toe; at other times the heel, calf of the leg, the ankle, and metatarsal bones, which resembles the gnawing of a dog. After much tossing and anxiety, towards morning, the pain is somewhat more tolerable, a breathing sweat comes on, and the part swells. If there be much gouty matter, the pain will return again on the next day, as the evening approaches. In a few days after it often seizes the other foot; and thus it goes on, till all the gouty virus is spent. This is called a regular fit.

The

The longer the intervals, the more severe are the fits. It generally returns once, sometimes twice a year, spring and autumn; it seldom attacks before the thirty-fifth or fortieth year.

This distemper is more fatal in the decline of life, when it frequently seizes upon the nobler parts; such as the head, stomach, and bowels.

The affected parts should be kept moderately warm; the patient ought to go to bed early, and not rise soon: he should rather keep in bed entirely, until the symptoms abate; abstain from flesh, fish, and high-seasoned food. A slender light diet is best. Of liquids, London small-beer and toast may be allowed, together with weak sack-whey. Bath-water-whey, water-gruel, and a little wine.

During the paroxysm, little is to be done by medicine. The safest external applications are to wrap the parts affected in new-combed wool, or in the softest flannel. If there be a sickness at the stomach, the patient may drink plentifully of chamomile, or carduus tea, so as to excite

excite vomiting ; and the body should be kept gently open by clysters, or with tinct. sacr. or magnes. alb. but should the fit be very violent, a gentle anodyne may be administered.

The nature of this disease, and its irregular appearances are in general not well understood ; and to investigate it thoroughly, requires, perhaps, as much sagacity as any disorder incident to the human frame : in short, the gout seizes all parts of the body at different times ; but in general the stomach participates more or less of its attack.

After the declension of the fit, the disorder is more easily eradicated when confined to the extremities, than when the viscera are affected ; in which last case the stomach is so infirm as hardly to perform its office.

The following may be given as a good strengthener :

**Hauſtus Roborans.**

R. Infus. amar. simp. 3iβ.

Tinctur. aromat.

Vin. chalybeat.

syr.

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 135

Syr. croc. ana 3*i.* ut. f. haustus bis in die sumendus,  
circa meridiem scilicet & horâ quintâ pomeridianâ.

The Bath-waters and proper exercise  
bid the fairest to restore the patient, and  
prevent a return of the complaint.

The tinctur. rhabarb. or sacra is very  
proper, in order to keep the body soluble.  
A decoction of guaiacum has been  
known to do service, taken for two or  
three months successively, to the quan-  
tity of a pint a day. The following is  
likewise useful.

### Electarium Stimulans.

R. Conserv. aurant. 3*ij.*

Theriac. Andromach. 3*β.*

Pulv. ari comp. 3*ij.*

Nuc. moschat. pulv. 3*i.*

Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. cuius sumat q. n. m. bis  
in die superbib. cochl. iij. julepi sequentis.

### Julepum Stomachicum.

R. Aq. menth. vulg. simp. 3*vi.*

Tinctur. styptic.

stomachic ana 3*i.*

Should the gout seize upon the lungs,  
treat it as a peripneumony; if on the  
head,

head, cup and blister the arms, legs, and ancles; and order the feet to be bathed in some spirituous fomentation, to which add a quantity of common salt and flour of mustard; and give a large dose of the tinctur. sacr. and bleed if the patient be plethoric. If on the stomach, prescribe wine boiled with spices, or burnt brandy with spices; and if these should be thrown up by vomiting, add a few drops of tinct. Theb. at proper intervals.

Musk has likewise been praised in this case.

Hauftus Antipodagricus.

R. Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. 3iβ

— sem. cardamom. 3ij.

Pulv. serpent. Virg. gr. vi.

Confect. cardiac. 3i.

Sal. c. c. gr. vi.

Syr. croc. 3i. f. hauftus quartā vel sextā quāque horā sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Serpentariæ

R. Pulv. serpen. Virg. 3β.

Confect. cardiac, 3i. f. bolus sumendus cum cochl. ij. seq. misturæ:

Mistura

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 137

### Mistura Serpentariae.

℞ Aq. menth. piperitid. simp. 3*vi.*  
Confect. cardiac. 3*ij.*  
Tinctur. serpentar. 3*vi.*  
Sal c. c. 3*i.*  
Syr. balsam 3*iii.*

The following pills are useful in gouty habits, attended with griping flatus :

### Pilulæ Antipodagrīcæ.

℞ Pil. gummons. 3*i.*  
—Rufi. 3*ii.*  
Sal. martis 3*i.*  
Confect. Democrat. 3*i.*  
Syr. simp. q. s. f. pilulæ, n°. xxx. sumat tres horā somni.

Rye-meal poultices to the feet, have lately come much into esteem, and may perhaps, in many cases, prove beneficial.

### Cataplasma Farinaceum.

℞ Farinæ fecalis, q. v.  
Cerevisiæ fortioris veteris q. s. f. ut fiat cataplasma.

Topical applications, however, in the gout are not adviseable, but under the most strict circumspection, lest the gouty matter be translated, and attack the more vital parts.

G

In

In persons subject to frequent gouty attacks in the head, and where the fits are not regular and critical, an issue in the neck or thigh, made pretty large, has been found to be of great efficacy.

Soap and lime-water, with the use of stomachic medicines, proper diet, and exercise, with Bath-water, and daily friction of the feet with flannels, bid fairest to relieve, if not prevent the returns of the gout.

The powder called the duke of Portland's, has been much recommended to keep off the gout. It is composed of equal parts of the roots of round birthwort, and gentian; of the leaves of germander, and groundpine; and of the tops of the lesser centaury. These are all to be well dried, pounded, and sifted, so as to make a fine powder. The dose is a drachm every morning for the first three months; for the ensuing three months three quarters of a drachm; and half a drachm for the next six months. The second year requires only half a drachm every other day. But it is to be remarked, that as this powder may, in some

some cases, be very serviceable, so an indiscriminate use of it may do a great deal of harm.

A milk-diet, with a total abstinence from fermented liquors and flesh meats, has, in many instances, cured effectually the gout; but then it may be questioned whether it does not bring on worse complaints. The stomach, in particular, is so much weakened by it, as never afterwards to bear any solid food.

## CHAP. II.

### *Of the Rheumatism.*

THE rheumatism is either acute, or chronic. The acute, is that which is attended with febrile symptoms; and the chronic, that which is without fever. The former can only be relieved by conquering the inflammation; the latter generally proceeds from a defect of the glandular and mucilaginous humour in the joints, instead of which a sharp irritating acrimony prevails. A local rheumatism

matism is to be distinguished from a more general one.

The acute rheumatism, commonly affects those who are in the prime of life, and is known by wandering pains, with swelling and redness in the part, which encrease towards the evening, and when the patient grows warm in bed, and is preceded by a rigor, shivering, and thirst. A fever attends, with anxiety and costiveness. Large quantities of turbid urine are salutary.

There is scarce a disease more hereditary than this.

That it proceeds from a serous humour is evident from many symptoms which attend this complaint.

Bleeding is necessary, and should be repeated, especially when the disease is attended with great inflammation.

After this, if the patient be of a strong habit of body, nitre may be given in as large quantities as the stomach can bear. If the stomach should reject it, when taken in such quantities, it may be exhibited in smaller doses, and combined with other things; as,

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 141

### Haustus Nitronis Volatilis.

R. Julep. e camphorâ 3iβ.  
Aq. alexet. spirituof. 3ij.  
Sal. c. c. gr. viij.  
Nitr. purif. 3i.  
Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. haustus, quartâ quâque horâ  
sumendus.

### Vel, Haustus Antimonialis Camphoratus.

R. Julep. e camphorâ 3i.  
Aq. fontan. 3β.  
Vin. antimon. gutt. xl.  
Syr. simp. 3i. f. haustus.

If the pain be violent, give pil. sapon.  
9β. h. f.

Apply warm cataplasms in case of tu-  
mour. Warm steams, conveyed to the  
parts affected, are often of great service.  
Or the warm bath may be made use of,  
after the proper evacuations. And when  
the patient can bear frictions, campho-  
rated oil, or the linim. volat. may be  
ordered to be rubbed warm, and the  
parts to be afterwards wrapped in flannel.

Decoction of seneca may be given in  
such large quantities as to raise a sweat..

### Solus Sudorificus..

R. Camph.  
Nitri sing. gr. x.

G. 3.

Opji.

Opii gr. iiij.

Tart. emet.

Calomel. sing. gr. iij. m. triturantur simul optime, & cum syrupo fiat bolus.

The body must be kept open with gentle purges, or lenient clysters ; and whey made of cyder or wine, should be freely used.

When the violence of pain is abated, and a diaphoresis comes on, with a plentiful sediment in the urine, the bark claims the highest place :

Pilulæ Peruvianæ.

R. Extr. cortic. Peruv. 3ij.

Gum guaiac. pulv. 3i.

Sal. diuret. 3β.

Balsam. guaiac. q. s. ut f. pil. xliv. sumat iv. ter in die cum cochlearibus iv. seq. julepi.

Julepum Camphoratum.

R. Julep. e camphor. 3vi.

Aq. alexet. simp. 3ij. m.

Hauftus Peruvianus.

R. Dec. cort. Per. 3ij.

Tinct. ejusd.

Syr. cort. aur. ana 3iβ.

Extract. cort. Per. 3β. m. fiat hauftus tertiiis horis sumendus.

Hauftus

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 143

### Hauftus Peruvianus Compositus.

R Dec. cort. Per. 3iβ.

T. guai. vol.

Syr. croci sing. 3i.

G. guai. (vit. ov. sol.) 3i. m. fiat hauftus sextis heris fumendus.

### Vel, Hauftus Guaiacinus.

R Aq. puræ 3iβ.

— alexet. spirituof. 3ij.

Tinctur. guaiac. vol. gutt. xxx.

Elix. paregoric. gutt. xl.

Syr. croc. 3i. f. hauft. fumendus h. f.

### Vel, Hauftus Antimonialis Opiatus.

R Aq. puræ 3iβ.

Vin. antimon. gutt. 1.

Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xxv.

Aq. alexet. spirituof.

Syr. crec. ana 3i.

### Vel, Hauftus Arthriticus.

R Gum. guaiac (v. o. solut.) 3i.

Aq. fontan. 3i.

Spirit. Mindereri 3ij.

Aq. alexet. spirituof. 3ij.

Syr. ex althæâ 3i.

Blisters and setons, long continued, are of infinite advantage in this complaint.

If it be complicated with the reliques of a venereal taint, prescribe the following:

## Bolus Rheumaticus.

Rx Mercur. calcinat. granum unum.  
 Sulphur. antimon. præcipit. grana quatuor.  
 Extract. Thebaic. semigranum.  
 Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus h. f. sumendus, superbib.  
 haust. decoct. fars. paril. tepefact.

The chronic rheumatism, which shews itself in various parts of the body without fever, or inflammation in the part, is sometimes the effect of the inflammatory species; but chiefly attacks those who are advanced in life. A milk diet, properly attended to, has great efficacy; so has bleeding, if the pulse will admit of it: if not, begin with calomel, in small doses; or with a gentle purge of infus. senæ:

## Pilulæ Pacificæ.

Rx Gum guai 3*β.*  
 Opii 3*ij.*  
 Calomel. 3*i.*  
 Sulph. aur. antim. gr. *x*,  
 Syr. simpl. q. f. ut f. pilulæ triginta, sumat duas omni nocte & una mane in sequenti.

## Vel, Haustus Purgans Vinosus.

Rx Elect. e scammon. 3*ij.*  
 Vin. alb. 3*β. m.*

When

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When the fever is gone, a dose of DOVER's Powder, perhaps 3*i.* or 3*β.* bids very fair to relieve:

### Vel, Bolus Sudorificus.

R Extract. Thebaic. gr. *iiij.*

Pulv. ipecacoan. gr. *iiij.*

Nitr. 3*β.*

Theriac. Androm. 3*i.*

Syr. simp. q. f. f. bol. h. f. f.

The following method of giving the kermes mineral, in the chronic rheumatism, has been found remarkably successful:

### Bolus Kermesinus.

R Kerm. mineral. grana *tria.*

Camphor. gran. *iv.*

Conserv. fruct. cynosbat. 3*β.*

Syr. simp. q. f. pro bolo h. f. sumend.

In case it purges, give the confect. Democrat. in the room of the conserv. cynosbat.

### Apozema Alterans.

R Rad. sarsaparill. *iiiij.*

— ginseng. incif. 3*β.*

— Chinæ *iiij.* Coque leni igne in aq. fontan. *iiij.* ad dimidiæ consumptionem, ut f. apozem. cuius bibat *iiij.* modice tepefact. post bolum,

et mane repet. in lect. ad urgendam diaphoresin.

Electarium Antimoniale.

R Conserv. aurant. 3*i.*  
Cinnab. antimon. lævigat. 3*β.*  
Gum. guaiac. 3*ij.*  
Canel. alb. pulv. 3*i.*  
Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect.

Vel, Bolus Guaiacinus.

R Gum. guaiac.  
Cinnam. antimon. ana gr. xv.  
Confect. Damocrat. 3*β.*  
Syr. ex althæâ. q. f. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die sumendus; superbib. cochl. iv. seq. julep.

Julepum Alexipharmacum.

R Aq. lact. alexet. simp. 3*vi.*  
— nuc. mosch. 3*vi.*  
Spirit. nitr. dulc. 3*ij.*  
Syr. ex althæâ 3*β.* f. julep. Vel, hauft. seq.

Hauftus Guaiacinus Volatilis.

R Julep. camph. 3*iβ.*  
Aq. alex. spirit. 3*ij.*  
Tinct. guaiac. volat.  
Syr. croci ana 3*i.* m. adde elix. paregor. 3*i.* pro re natâ.

Expressio Millipedarum.

R Milleped. viv. 3*jβ.*  
Nuc. moschat. 3*ij.* contusis affunde vini Rhenan,  
veteris ibi. f. expressio cuius sumat 3*ij.* ter quaterve

terve in die, addendo cuilibet haustū 3*β.* sacchar.  
alb.

Hauftus Alexiterius.

R. Aq. alexet. simp. 3*ij*β.

— nuch. mosch. 3*ij*j.

Nitr. purif. gr. xv.

Confect. Democrat. 3*i.*

Syr. ex althæâ 3*ij.* f. hauftus ter in die su-  
mendus.

Topical applications are sometimes of use in chronic rheumatisms, such as rubbing with the liniment, volat. or saponac. and applying plasters to the places where the pain is fixed, such as the empl. e sapon. with the addition of a little of the empl. vesicator.

Cataplasma Farinaceum.

R. Farinæ secalis 1*lb*β.

Ferment. vet. 3*vij.*

Sal. com. 3*ij.*

Aq. tepid. q. v. fiat cataplasma parti dolenti ap-  
plicandum.

Obstinate rheumatic cases frequently require change of climate, from a cold to a warm one, and the use of the Bathwaters. Bathing in the sea, or the common cold bath, are often excellent pre-  
servatives.

servatives against returns of the rheumatism ; as also wearing a flannel shirt.

## C H A P. III.

*Of the Lumbago, and Sciatica.*

THE *lumbago* is a fixed pain in the small of the back, particularly upon stirring, or endeavouring to raise the body ; without nausea, and other symptoms peculiar to the nephritis. The *sciatica*, termed also *ischias* is a fixed pain in the hip ; and hence by some is called the *hip-gout*.

The *lumbago* and *sciatica* demand very nearly the same treatment as the rheumatism, but are much more tedious and difficult of cure. The pills described in page 142 are particularly recommended.—Issues and blisters near the part affected, and on the thigh, have often proved efficacious, though not always to be depended upon ; the cause of the disease lying too deep to be affected by such superficial applications as *vesicatories*. Volatile remedies, such as ol.  
tere-

terebinth. æther. given in the quantity of thirty or forty drops in decoct. guaiac. seem to be the fairest, together with an outward application of the epithema volatile: A Burgundy-pitch plaster, with one eighth part of euphorbium, and terebinth, Venet. q. s. is also well adapted to the disorder.

Electarium Guaiacinum.

R. Elect. lenitiv. 3ij.

Æthiop. mineral 3β.

G. guaiac. pulv. 3ij.

Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.

Syr. ex althæa q. s. ut f. elect. cum decoct. sarsapar. fumend. bis in die.

The balsam. guacin. taken to the quantity of 3j. twice a day, has been of great use in the lumbago and sciatica; as also balsam. copaiv. and balsam. Canadens.

Rubbing the pained part with flour of mustard until it becomes inflamed, has often a good effect. As has likewise mustard whey drank plentifully.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of the Head-ach.*

THE head-ach is a painful sensation seated in the contents of the cranium, as the brain, dura or pia mater, or in the muscles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head. If it be slight, it is called a *cephalalgia*, which strictly means no more than a recent pain of that part. If inveterate, it is termed a *cephalæa*; and a *hemicrania*, if only one side, or part of the head is affected. If the pain be fixed to a point, it is called *clavus hystericus*.

These disorders may be occasioned by a distension of the nervous fibres, by convulsions, or a sudden translation of matter. Where the stomach is in fault, which it generally is in the hemicrania, vomits will be very proper, and bitter purges, &c.

If these pains be attended with a fever, plethora, or inflammation; bleeding, cupping, blisters, gentle purgatives, and anti-

antiphlogistic medicines are to be prescribed. When they arise from gouty or rheumatic humours, blisters to the back, and legs, putting the feet in warm water, and tinct. sacra given now and then, answer very well.

**Pulvis Cephalicus.**

℞ Pulv. rad. valer. 3ʒ.

Cort. Peruv. 3i.

Nitr. purissimi gr. vi. f. pulvis bis vel ter in die sumendum.

**Emplastrum Calidum.**

℞ Empl. com. c. gum. 3iʒ.

— episp. 3ij.

Gum. euph. 3iʒ. m. fiat emplastrum capiti raso applicandum.

Æther has been frequently known to remove the pain: and in a clavus hystericus, or spasms, the foetid pills, with valerian in large doses, and blistering the part, accompanied with small doses of opium. And externally æther ʒi. with gutt. x. ol. n. mosch. a little being applied with a warm hand to the part, has often relieved.

The body must be kept open,

Stimulating

Stimulating cataplasms applied to the feet, have been found very serviceable, together with the emplastr. vesicator. & cephalic. &c. When the pain is removed, the patient should be always very careful to keep his feet warm.

In habitual head-achs vin. antimonial. with valerian, has been found useful.

A little of the following essence may be poured into the palm of the hand, and applied to the pained part.

Essentia Volatilis.

R. Spir. vin. rect. 16*fl. β.*

Alum. pulv. 3*β.*

Spir. sal. am. vol. 3*i.*

Eff. lim. 3*iβ.* digerant simul.

Letting the hair grow, and combing it very frequently, has been experienced to be of singular use in this last sort of head-ach.—Cold-bathing has also been of great use in these cases.

Where the gout is the cause of these pains, we should have recourse to blistering the arms and legs, and prescribe as follows :

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 153

### Hauftus Cardiacus Volatilis.

R. Aq. pur. 3ij.

— alexet. spirituof. 3ij.

Confect. card. 3*β*.

Sal. c. c. gr. vi. ad gr. x.

Pulv. serpent. Vir. gr. x.

Syr. croc. 3i. f. hauftus sextâ quâque horâ sumen-  
dus.

In case of costiveness, the tinctura sacra  
should be given over-night.

When the complaint is found to de-  
pend on the reliques of an intermittent  
fever, or to be periodical, the cortex,  
with valerian, is the chief remedy; inter-  
posing now and then a gentle emetic.  
If the venereal taint gives rise to it, then  
mercurials and sudorific diet drinks are  
the only things to be depended on.

If a weak stomach be the cause, joined  
with any uneasiness of the mind and re-  
laxed nerves, pil. gummos. Spa-waters,  
and riding on horseback, are of the  
greatest use. It is worth observation,  
especially to the studious, never to write  
on low desks or tables; or to tye their  
stocks or neck-cloths tight, as many in-  
conveniencies have arisen from thence.  
Some have fallen within the author's no-  
tice,

tice, where various nervous medicines have been used, together with cupping, neutral salts, &c. all to no purpose.

## C H A P. V.

*Of the Tooth-ach.*

**T**H E tooth-ach is often occasioned by an impure serum, which corrodes the membranes and nerves; very frequently brought on by colds, and rheumatic complaints, more particularly after a sudden change of weather.

If the tooth be rotten or hollow burn the nervous chord, if possible, which is the seat of the pain, and the cavity may be filled up with lead, wax, or mastich.

The best radical cure is to extract the tooth, if it can be conveniently effected.

If the tooth affected be not one of the grinders, it may be replaced by one drawn fresh from a healthy person, which often becomes as useful and lasting as the original one could have been.

Touching that part of the ear called the antihelix, with a hot iron, has also some-

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 155

sometimes been found to remove the tooth-ach.

The following forms may be tried :

### Pilulæ Opiatæ Camphoratæ.

R<sup>x</sup> Camphor.

Opii ana grana decem ; f. pilulæ n<sup>o</sup>. viij.

One of which put into the hollow part of the tooth, and repeat pro re natâ.

### Vel, Tinctura Opiata.

R<sup>x</sup> Rad. Pyrethr. contus. 3*β.*

Opii

Camphor ana 3*ij.*

Spirit. vin. rectificat 3*viiiij.* digere per quatuor dies, & f. tinctur.

Apply a few drops of this on a piece of lint, to the tooth or gums ; or a drop of the ol. caryoph. vel ol. menth. piperitid.

If the patient be plethoric, bleed, and apply blisters behind the ears, and give gentle purgatives. The same remedies are of service, when the tooth-ach is a symptom of pregnancy.

If a rheumatic complaint seems to fly about the patient, with pains in the face and jaws, the bark may be of use ; or

Pilulæ

## Pilulae Peruvianæ.

R. Pulv. cort. Peru. 3i.

Gum. guaiac. pulv. 3β.

Sal. diuretic. 3i.

Balsam. guaiac. q. s. ut f. pilulae n°. xxiv. sumat  
tres horā somni et mane superbib. cochl. iv. julepi e.  
camphorā.

If the pain be exquisite, you may add  
to the night pills six grains pil. saponac.

To keep the teeth clean, and prevent  
their becoming carious, wash them con-  
stantly with cold water morning and  
night, and after meals.

The following tincture, where the  
gums are scorbutic, is very proper :

## Tinctura Antiscorbutica.

R. Tinctur. rosar. 3iv.

myrrh. 3i. m.

Clean the teeth with the following  
dentrifrice :

## Pulvis Dentrificius,

R. Crem. tartar. pulv. 3i.

Rad. irid. florent. pulv. 3ij.

(Rose pink) 3β.

Ol. rhodii gutt. ij. m. f. pulvis.

Use this three times a week, and  
cleanse the mouth after it with the  
coction

coction of rasur. guaiac. A decoction of the bark, with the tincture of myrrh, will strengthen the gums when loose and spongy.

Persons afflicted frequently with the tooth-ach, should be particularly careful to take nothing into their mouth warmer than new milk.

Where the mouth and gums are sore,

*Lotio pro Gingivis.*

R. Fol. Salv. 3i. coque in.

Aq. font. libij. ad libi. cui adde

Acet. vin. alb. 3iv.

Mel. rosat. 3i.

Alum. rup. 3i. m. & colluantur os & gingivæ.

The spir. fal. mar. Gl. well diluted with a sufficient quantity of water, answers extremely well, where the inside of the mouth, lips, or tongue are ulcerated; and more particularly so, in a putrescent state of the body.

A *fætid breath* may proceed from carious teeth, putrid gums, bad lungs, or may, sometimes, be constitutional: it is often attendant on weak nerves; and frequently owing to mercurials.

If

If constitutional, it is not to be remedied. Elegance and care, however, may palliate and render it less offensive: and the state of the stomach, and primæ viæ deserve great attention in this case.

Pulvis Aromaticus.

℞ Rad. angelic.

— irid. florent. ana. 3 β.

Sem. coriand.

— cardam. min. ana. 3 i. m. ut f. pulvis.

This mixed in a paste, or in lozenges, may be kept in the mouth occasionally

C H A P. VI.

*Of Dentition.*

WHEN children are about cutting their teeth, they slaver much, are feverish, hot and uneasy; their gums swell, and are very painful; they are sometimes loose, and at other times costive; now and then convulsions come on.

If the child be plethoric, and the fever high, a little blood may be drawn, or leeches are often of use, applied behind

the ears, as also bliisters ; and give the following :

Mistura Sedativa.

R Aq. puræ 3ij.  
 Pulv. e chel. c. c. 9i.  
 Sperm. cet (v. o solut.) 9ij.  
 Aq. nuc. moschat. 3ij.  
 Spirit. corn. cerv.  
 Elix. paregoric. ana gutt. xx.  
 Syr. simp. 3ij. f. mixtura cujus capiat cochl. parvulam  
 pro re natâ.

The gums should be cut through to the teeth, or scarified with a lancet, and blisters laid on, in case of fits or convulsions. The body, if costive, should be kept regularly open.

C H A P. VII.

*Of the Otalgia, or Ear-ach.*

THIS complaint may be occasioned by an inflammation of the internal ear ; by a purulent discharge ; by insects, or hard bodies getting into the ear ; or by catching cold.

If

If inflammation gives rise to it, venæfication, cooling and smart purges; cupping, leeches, and blisters, to the back part of the head, and behind the ears, and the pediluvium are necessary.

Purulent matter appearing in the meatus auditorius, detergent injections are to be made use of; which may be composed of soap and water, elixir. aloes and water, or aq. hord. cum. mel. ros. et tinct. myrrh.

If from living insects, the most effectual way to destroy them, is to blow in the smoke of tobacco, and then pour in warm oil. Hard bodies getting into the ear, are to be extracted by proper instruments, assisted by emollient injections.

Pains in the ear, occasioned by colds, require mild diaphoretics, and the patient to be kept warm; and cataplasms of bread and milk, with roasted onions. will be of service. If the disorder gives not way to these methods, bleed, and blister behind the ears, and give an anodyne going to bed. The rheumatism may, sometimes produce these complaints; a bladder, filled with warm water,

water, and applied to the part, will be of use; also the spir. vin. camphorat.

A noise in the ears may be relieved by the vapours of aromatic plants conveyed thither through a funnel, or drop the following into the ear.

Mistura Saponacea.

R. Ol. amygdal.

Spir. lavend. c.

Tinct. castor. ana 3i. m.

C H A P. VIII.

*Of the Cardialgia, or Pain and Uneasiness in the Stomach.*

THIS complaint is commonly termed the *heart-burn*; which is an uneasy sensation in the stomach, with anxiety, a heat more or less violent, and sometimes attended with oppression, faintness, an inclination to vomit, or a plentiful discharge of clear lymph, like saliva.

This pain may arise from various and different causes; such as flatus; from

H sharp

sharp humours, either acid, biliary, rancid, or empyreumatic; from worms gnawing and vellicating the coats of the stomach; from acrid and pungent food, such as spices, aromatics, &c. as also from rheumatic and gouty humours, or surfeits; from too free a use of tea, watery fluids relaxing the stomach, &c. from the natural mucus being abraded, particularly in the upper orifice of the stomach: this mostly happens with those whose blood abounds with scorbutic salts.

The diet should be of a light animal kind; the drink brandy and water, toast and water, Bristol or Tilbury-water; no vegetables should be allowed; and very little bread, and that well toasted.

The cure of a common cardialgia, if it proceeds from indigestion, or an acid acrimony, should be,

Hauſtus Roborans.

R. Infus. amar. f 3iβ.

Tinctur. aromat. 3iβ.

Vin. chalybeat. 3i. m. f. hauſtus circa meridiem & horā quintā pomeridianā sumendus; per septimanam integrā vel ulterius pro re natā.

Hauſtus

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## Hauſtus Cretaceus.

R. Jul. c. creta, 3ij.

Tinct. cin. 3i. m. fiat hauſt. pro re natā fumendus.

## Pulvis Absorbens.

R. Test. ostr. pp. 3ij.

Sac. alb. 3ij.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. ij. m. fiat pulvis ter quaterve de die fumendus.

## If attended with costiveness.

### Pulvis Absorbens.

R. Magnes. alb.

Trochisc. e sulphur. ana 3i.

Ol. carui. gutt. i. m.

### Pulvis Absorbens Laxativus.

R. Magn. alb. 3ij.

Rhei. gr. xij.

Spir. arom. gr. ij. m. fiat pulvis mane & vesp. fumendus.

## Hauſtus Amarus.

R. Vin. aloet. alcal.

Aq. lin. ten. ana 3i. m. pro re natā fumend.

Cold water, with a little gum Arabic, often gives relief: as does Spanish juice or liquorice. Both fixed and volatile alkalies are serviceable, by neutralizing the acid.

H 2

If

If from a foul stomach, vomits, are absolutely necessary; and the tinctur. sacr. may be given to the quantity of an ounce, going to bed.

Vel, Haustus Aloeticus.

R. Vin. aloet. alkalin. 3i.

Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. 3ij. m.

Vel, Electarium Roborans.

R. Theriac. Andromach.

Conferv. aurant. ana 3vi.

Pulv. rhab. 3ij.

Limat. ferr. præp. 3iii.

Sy. simp. q. s. ut f. elect.

This joined with the mineral waters of Bath, or Pyrmont, where the cause arises from laxity or indigestion, has been found very effectual. In all pains in the stomach, the cure must entirely depend upon the nature of the cause, but a strict regard to diet is generally of the first consequence.

C H A P. IX.

*Of Pains in the Stomach, and Bowels, from  
Poison.*

A R S E N I C.

**T**HIS substance taken inwardly, produces violent gripings in the stomach and bowels, distention, vomiting, great heat, thirst, cold sweats, tremors, convulsions, inflammation, gangrene, and finally death. A mortification of the pudenda is said to be peculiar to the poison of arsenic.

Give large quantities of milk, honey, and sugar mixed, of warm water and oil, and add ipecacoanh. or, what is much more brisk and certain in its operation, vitriol. alb. 3*i.* to be repeated so as to promote as quick a discharge upwards as possible, and inject oily clysters. In a word, fill the whole tract of the alimentary canal with softening emollient liquids, such as new milk, fresh butter melted, chicken or veal broth, sweet oil,

to dilute and sheathe the poison, giving them largely, both by the mouth and clysters. And when you have obtained a free evacuation both ways, let the person continue to drink very plentifully of aq. hord. cum g. Arabic sperm. cet. pulv. tragacanth, fat veal and mutton broths, milk, oil, &c. not forgetting to keep the body open for several days, in order to carry off the poison.

These rules hold good, as to poisons in general, when taken into the stomach. If there be a plethora, or the pulse be full and strong, it will be very necessary during the above cure to take away blood.

White arsenic has a milky whiteness, is gritty and insipid: part of it swims on the surface of cold water, like a pale sulphureous film; the greatest portion sinks to the bottom, and remains there undissolved. Thrown on a red-hot iron, it does not flame, but rises entirely in thick white fumes, which have the stench of garlick, and cover cold iron held just over them, with white flowers. If it be inclosed between two plates of copper,

codper, and put into the fire and made red hot, the copper will become white. Ten grains boiled in 3iv. of clear water, and then passed through a filter, I divided into five equal parts, and put into as many glasses.—In one I poured a few drops of spirit of sal. ammon. into another, some of the lixiv. tartar. into a third, strong spirit of vitriol into the fourth, some spirit of salt; and into the fifth, some syrup of violets. The first threw down a few particles of pale sediment; the second gave a white cloud, which hung a little above the middle of the glass; the third and fourth made a considerable precipitation of a lightish-coloured substance, which in the former hardened into glittering crystals sticking to the sides and bottom of the glas. Syrup of violets produced a beautiful pale green tincture, &c.

#### CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

BESIDES the general cure for expelling poisons delivered above, the antidote for corrosive sublimate is a weak

H 4 solution

solution of any mild alkaline salt; about one ounce of salt of tartar, salt of wormwood, or common pearl-ashes, may be dissolved in a gallon of water, and the stomach filled with the solution; which will decompose the sublimate, and destroy its saline spiculæ.

### VEGETABLE POISONS.

THE plants which chiefly produce unhappy effects are, some kinds of *mushrooms*; *hemlock* gathered for parsley, and eaten in salads; the roots of the *hemlock-dropwort*, eaten instead of carrots; and the berries of the deadly *nightshade*, which children eat by mistake for wild cherries.

All the poisons of this class seem to prove mortal rather from a narcotic or stupefying, than an acrimonious and stimulating quality. A staring wildness in the eyes, confusion of sight, palpitations, giddiness, loss of memory and voice, stupor or fury, convulsions, and retchings to vomit, are the chief symptoms.

The

The patient should immediately take a solution of the vitriol. alb. and repeat it till it causes him to vomit plentifully assisted by a large quantity of warm water, and other softening liquids, as above recommended. After the operation of the vomit, and the evacuation of the intestinal canal, by oily and emollient clysters, the patient should continue to take large quantities of water, or whey, sweetened with honey or sugar, and medicated with a considerable quantity of vinegar, which is esteemed a specific, or antidote, against this sort of poisons.

## OPIUM.

THIS excellent drug, when taken by mistake, or otherwise, in too large a quantity, is converted into a poison. The cure is to be the same as already described, except that there may be a greater necessity for speedy venæsection, as the effect of this poison is to produce symptoms similar to those of the sanguineous apoplexy. Blisters may be ap-

plied betwixt the shoulders, and to the ancles, and vinegar applied to the nostrils, and spirit of vitriol, cream of tartar, lemon juice, or any convenient palatable acids may be added liberally to whatever liquor the patients drinks.

Much depends upon keeping the patient from sleeping until the effect of the opium be over.

After the poison is evacuated, gentle aloetic purges are very proper to be given at stated intervals :

Pilulæ Purgantes.

℞ Pil. Rufi.

Sal. diuret. ana 3*i.*

Elix. aloes q. s. ut f. pil. n<sup>e</sup>. iv. statim sumendæ & repetendæ pro re nata.

Vel, Haustus Purgans.

℞ Tinct. sacr 3*i.*ß.

— jalap. 3*i.* m.

Vel, Haustus cum Sena.

℞ Infus. sen. c.

Tinct. sen. ana 3*i.*ß.

Elect. e scam. 3*i.* m.

## C H A P. X.

*Of the different Species of Colic.*

THE colic is an acute pain, and obstructions in the intestines. When the colic-pain is accompanied with vomiting of bile, it is called a *bilious colic*. When the pain arises from flatus, it is termed the *flatulent*, or *windy colic*. If it takes its origin from hysterical complaints, it is named the *hysterical colic*. When it is accompanied with tension of the abdomen, heat, thirst, quick pulse, and other inflammatory symptoms, it gets the name of *inflammatory colic*. When it is attended with an obstinate constipation of the bowels, and a vomiting of every thing that is taken, the disease is termed the *iliac passion*. When the pain is seated in the umbilical region, striking through to the back, with a retraction of the navel, succeeded by a palsy of the lower extremities, it is called the *nervous colic*.

*Bilious*

*Bilious Colic.*

THE bilious colic generally seizes the patient about the beginning of summer, with a vomiting of a yellow greenish cast; a bitter taste in the mouth, with great heat; circumscribed pain about the region of the navel; sometimes with most excruciating pain all over the abdomen; then shifting from place to place; little or no discharge of urine; a pulsation in the abdomen, with a sense of cold about it; frequently it is attended with a hoarseness, which continues during the whole stage of the distemper, with thirst, fever, and costiveness; and sometimes terminates in the iliac passion.

Bleed repeatedly, if the pulse will admit of it, and avoid every thing that will tend to encrease the vomiting.

*Pilulæ Anticolicæ.*

R Extract. cathartic. 3*i.*

— Thebaic. gr. *i.*

Ol. cinnam. gutt. *i. m. f.* pil. *nº. iv.* statim deglutienda.

Vel,

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 173

Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ Opiatæ.

R. Pil. ex colocynth. cum aloe 3*i.*

Extract. Thebaic. gr. *i.*

Ol. caryoph. gutt. *i. f.* pil.

Vel Mistura Rupellensis.

R. Sal. Rupellens. 3*i.*

Aq. menth. vul. f. 3*vi.*

—cinnam. f. 3*ij.* ut f. mistur. cujus sumat cochl. *ij.*

om. hor. donec respondeat alvus.

In the mean time, give small thin broths, gruel, or whey, to be drank very plentifully; and order emollient and opening clysters, to be frequently injected. If these do not give speedy relief, the patient must be put into a warm bath, and continued there as long as he can well bear it. The vomiting, in this colic, is often very distressing. Give a saline draught every hour, in the act of effervescence, till the complaint ceases; and add to each, a few drops of tinct. Theb. if occasion requires. Mithridate, in the form of a cataplasm, may be laid to the pit of the stomach. The leaves of common mint boiled in red wine, and applied to the scrobic. cord, are also sometimes effectual in this case.

case. After stools have been obtained, and the symptoms abate,

*Haustus Salinus Cardiacus.*

R Aq. menth. vulg. simp. 3i.  
— cin. spirituof. 3β.

Succ. limon. 3β.

Sal. absinth.

Confect. card. ana 3i.

Syr. croc. 3i. f. haustus octavā quāque horā sumen-  
dus.—Urgente dolore adde tinctur. Thebaic. gutt.  
v. ad gutt. xx.

The Bath-waters, and riding, are proper to restore the patient, and prevent a return of this disease.

*Flatulent Colic.*

THE flatulent colic is known by a wandering pain in the bowels, attended with borborygmi, which abates when the air is set free; the pain is not exasperated by pressure; there is no extraordinary thirst; and the pulse but little disturbed. This, as well as some other species of colic, are sometimes attended with nephritic symptoms; hence the *nephritic* or *stone-colic*. However they may be easily distinguished from the nephritis,

by the pain not being fixed in the kidney, and propagated to the genitals, but being more extended towards the centre of the belly, and by the sudden relief after a discharge by stool. In the colic, after eating, the pain increases, but in the nephritis it is rather mitigated. In the nephritis, the urine is first clear and thin, and afterwards lets fall gravel, or other sediment ; in the colic, the urine is generally thicker in the beginning.

If the patient be plethoric, or of a strong habit of body, bleeding is generally necessary ; after which, order him to drink plentifully of warm water, or chamomile tea, so as to promote vomiting ; then procure stools by emollient clysters.

*Vel, Hauftus Anticolicus.*

R. Tinct. rhabarb. vin. 3ij.  
Philon. Londin. 3 β. m.

*Mistura Fœtidæ.*

R. Aq. pip. jam. simp. 3v.  
— cin. spir. 3ij.  
Tinct. fœt. 3ij.  
Syr. pap. err. 3 β. m. sumat coch iiij. subinde.

*Vel,*

## Vel, Mistura Laxativa.

R Aq. menth. vulg. simp. 3v.

Syr. simp. 3i.

Sal. Rupellens. 3vi.

Tinctur. castor. 3ij. m. et somot cochl. ij.  
omni horâ post finitam vomitionis ægritudi-  
nem.

## Haustus Laxativus.

R Tinct. rhab.

Aq. cin. simp. ana 3i.

Tinct. arom. 3ij m. fiat haustus.

After which direct carminatives with  
opiates.

## Bolus Opiatus.

R Philon. Londin. 3i.

Pulv. e myrrh. c. gr. vi. m. f. bolus.

## Vel, Bolus, e Myrrha.

R Pulv. e myrrh. c. gr. xv.

Extract. Thebaic gr. β.

Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. bolus.

Daffy's elixir, or tincture of senna, is  
likewise an useful purgative.

## Julepum Paregoricum.

R Aq. puleg. simp. 3vi,

— junip. com. 3ij.

Tinctur. castor.

Spirit. vol. fœt. ana 3ij.

Elix.

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Elix. paregoric. 3ij.

Syr. aurant. 3β. m. et sumat cochl. ij. sæpe præsertim  
urgente dolore.

Vel, Pulvis Aromaticus Opiatus.

R Pulv. flor. chamæm.

— anif. ana 3β.

— angelic.

— zedoar. ana gr. vi.

Ol. carui gutt. i.

Extr. Thebaic. gr. β. ut f. pulvis præ re nata sumen-  
dus cum cochl. iv. julepi prescripti.

Fomentations, or bladders filled with warm water, may be frequently applied to the parts affected; as also cupping-glasses.

Vel, Linimentum Anodynum.

R Balf. anod. Bat. 3i.

Ol. mac. per express. 3β.

Ol. menth. 3ij. m. f. linimentum.

Vel. Embrocatio Spirituosa.

R Spirit. vin. rectificat.

— volat. aromat.

Aq. menth. piperit. spir. ana 3ij.

Ol. caryoph.

— nuc. moschat. ana gutt. xl. m. f. embrocatio  
abdominalis.

If nephritic symptoms attend, prescribe the following clyster:

Enema

## Enema Terebinthinatum.

R Decoct. commun. pro clyst. 3x.

Terebinth. Venet. (v. o. f.) 3vi.

Ol. olivar. 3ij.

Sal. cathartic. amar. 3ij. m. ut f. enema.

## Haftus Opiatus.

R Aq. puræ 3i.

Ol. amygd. 3ij.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. ex althæa ana 3ij.

Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. v. add xx. ut f. haftus, urgente dolore sumendus.

## Vel, Bolus Opiatus.

R Pil. saponac 9β.

Gum. guaiac. gr. vi.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus.

In all colics there is danger, where the passage downward is much obstructed. If the pulse sinks, upon evacuations, it is bad. Strengthening bitters, with bark, exercise, and steel, are great preservatives against colic complaints.

The following have been known to prevent returns, where there was any suspicion of gall-stones in the biliary ducts being the occasion of colic pains:

# PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 179

## Pilulæ Saponaceæ.

R Sagapen. 3i.

Sapon. optim. 3ij.

Pulv. rhab. 3β. m. f. pilulæ n°. xliv. sumat iij.  
manè & vesperi, superbib. cochl. iij. seq. mix-  
turæ.

## Mixtura Salina.

R Aq. menth. vulg. simp. 3x.  
— cinnam. spirit. 3ij.

Sal. absinth. 3i.

Succ. limon. 3i.

Tinctur. aromat. 3ij.

Syr. balsam. 3β. m.

## Vel, Pilulæ Fœtid.

R Aff. fœtid. pur. 3ij.

Balsam. Peruv. gutt. v.

Sacchar. alb. 3i.

Syr. croc q. s. ut f. pilulæ n°. xxvij. quarum sumat  
tres primò mane, & horā decubitus, cum haustu  
aquaæ Pyrmontanæ.

## *Hysteric Colic.*

WOMEN of a lax and gross habit of body, and of an irritable disposition, are particularly subject to it. It attacks the region of the stomach with violent pain, and is accompanied with exorbitant vomitings of green or yellow matter, succeeded

ceeded by great lowness of spirits. The pain goes off in a day or two, and frequently returns again, in a few weeks, with as great a violence as ever. It is sometimes attended with a jaundice, which vanishes spontaneously in a few days.

Bleeding and purging, in this species of colic, generally do harm; unless the women be of a sanguineous constitution and robust make, and then they are very proper.

The patient must drink a large quantity of warm posset-drink, whey, or carduus tea, till there be a thorough evacuation of the contents of the stomach; after which,

#### Bolus Anticolicus.

R. Phil. Lond. 3*i.*

Rhab. gr. viij.

Sp. arom. gr. iij.

Bals. Per. q. s. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.

#### Hauftus Anticolicus.

R. Mannæ 3*β.* solve in

Aq. font. 3*ij.* adde

Ol. amygd. 3*β.*

Tin. Theb. gutt. x.

— arom. gutt. iv. m. fiat hauftus sextâ quaque  
horâ sumendus.

Hauftus

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### Hauftus Thebaicus.

R. Aq. junip. comp. 3*i.*

— pur. 3*β.*

Tinct. Theb. gutt. xx.

Syr. simp. 3*ij.* m. ut f. hauftus,, statim sumendus.

The opiate must be repeated till the symptoms go off entirely, allowing a proper interval between each dose. Aromatic bitters with the cortex, country air, and riding, will be the best means to recruit the strength, and prevent a relapse. When a cholic similar to this attacks hypochondriac subjects, it is termed the *hypochondriac colic*. The cure is the same as just now described.

### *Inflammatory colic.*

IN the inflammatory colic, a vehement burning fixed pain is felt in those parts which are most affected, accompanied with a preternatural heat of the whole body, quick pulse, loss of strength, anxiety, and inquietude.

When the inflammation is in the upper part of the intestines, the stomach will

will be distended with wind ; and where it is very violent, convulsions will succeed in the diaphragm, attended with vomiting, painful inflation, rumblings, and sharp griping twitches, which may at last be productive of the *passio iliaca*

When the sharp pain, attended with fever and nausea, appears to be betwixt the navel and the pit of the stomach, it may then be suspected that that part of the colon is affected which lies under the stomach.—If it be in the right hypochondrium under the spurious ribs, then that part of the colon which joins the ilium, may be inflamed : but when the pain is in the middle of the abdomen, about the navel, it indicates the small intestines to be affected.

In the inflammatory colic, bleeding largely and repeatedly will in general be absolutely necessary ; especially if the patient be plethoric, and the symptoms urgent ; in this, the pulse will be the surest guide : also warm softening emollient drinks, and clysters should be prescribed. After these, if the vomiting be violent, an anodyne may be proper, given

given in the saline draught in the act of effervescence, and repeated occasionally. Warm fomentations are also useful, and the skins of newly killed animals, applied warm to the abdomen; or bags filled with common salt, or oats, heated; and if these should fail, we must have recourse to the semicupium, and warm bath. Blisters are likewise advised, and directed to be applied to the part affected, immediately after bleeding, be the cause either inflammation, or flatulence.

Fresh weak broths are the best for drink, as well as for nourishment.

After bleeding, stools must be procured.

#### Solutio Laxativa.

R. Emulf. commun.  $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Mann.  $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Tartar. solub.  $\frac{3}{4}$ i.  $\beta$ . m. et sumat. cochl. iv. secundâ  
quâque horâ, ad alvum movendam.

#### Vel, Solutio Cathartica.

R. Sal. cath. amar.  $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Aq. pur.  $\frac{1}{2}$ i. solve, & capiat cochl. ij. om.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hor.  
donec alvus responderit.

Vel,

## Vel, Miftura Eccropotica.

R Mann.  $\frac{3}{4}$ i.  
 Sal. Rupellens.  
 Ol. amygdal.  
 Tinct. sen. ana  $\frac{3}{4}$ β.  
 Aq. pur.  $\frac{3}{4}$ vij. m.

## Vel, Hauftus cum Oleo Ricini.

R Ol. ricin.  $\frac{3}{4}$ i.  
 Aq. menth. pip. f.  $\frac{3}{4}$ β. m. ut f. hauft. statim sumend.  
 et pro re nata repetend.

## Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ Anodynæ.

R Extr. cathart gr. xxv.  
 — Thebaic. gr. iβ.  
 Merc. dul. subl. præp. gr. v. m. f. pil. x. quam pri-  
 mūm, vomitu absente, assumendæ.

## Vel, Pilulæ e Scammonio.

R Scammon. pulv.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.  
 Philon. Londin. q. f. ut f. viij. quarum capiat. i. om.  
 hor. donec. alvus solvitur.

In the mean time, clysters are to be thrown up, composed of fresh broth, ol. oliv. and the sal. cath. amar.

If, notwithstanding these helps, the fever should continue, and clammy sweats come on, with paleness, diarrhœa, fœtid black stools, or like the washings of flesh, with a small intermitting pulse,

and at last a total cessation of pain, you may prognosticate a gangrene coming on, and that death is near at hand.

*Iliac Passion.*

THE iliac passion is owing to an inflammation, and obstruction, in the intestinal canal, so as to allow no passage for either the fæces or flatulence. It may be occasioned by hardened fæces, violent vomitings, ruptures, earthy or stony concretions, lodged in the intestines, tumors, intussusception, or volvulus of the intestine, a thickening of the coats of the intestines, &c. and is attended with an acute pain of the bowels, an oppression at the stomach, tension of the belly, bilious or even stercoreaceous vomiting, great thirst, heat, fever, and at last with singultus, cold sweats, delirium, convulsions, gangrene, and death.

The method of cure is nearly the same as prescribed in the inflammatory cholic ; the iliac passion being only the greatest degree of that disease.

I

The

The common drink should be weak chicken-broth, beef-tea, chamomile-tea, or the decoct. pectoral. the emulf. commun. may likewise be drank freely ; and a quantity of nitre may be added to it.

Bleed largely and repeatedly, more particularly if it arise from a strangulated rupturc ; next, inject emollient, oily, and stimulating, clysters ; and give oily aperient remedies, by the mouth ;—but the chief hope here, is in bleeding, cathartics, and opiates.

Give 9ʒ extract. cathart. with one or two grains of the extract. Thebaic. and wait its effects.

Vel, Pilulæ Catharticæ.

Rx Extr. cath. 3i.

Sap. amygd.

Pil. sap. ana 9i.

Merc. calc. gr. iv. m. fiant pilulæ xv. sumat t̄res om̄ni hora donec purgaverint.

In case of an hernia, you must never fatigue your patient by attempting to reduce the intestine, till the spasm and tension be entirely removed : when that is done, and the part reduced, keep him quiet

quiet for some days, and prescribe a soft, easy, and low diet.

The warm bath, with the smoke of tobacco blown into the rectum by means of a proper instrument, are often of the greatest service ; and also the following tobacco-clyster, and pills :

Enema Nicotianæ.

R. Fol. nicotian. Virg. 3ij.  
Aq. pur. Ibi. coq. ad. colat. 3xij. et adde,  
Sal. cath. amar. 3j.  
Ol. olivar 3ij. m. ut f. enema.

Pilulæ Purgantes Opiatæ.

R. Pil. ex colecynth. cum aloe 3i.  
Merc. dulc. præp. 3i.  
Ol. carui gutt. ij.  
Extract. Thebaic. gr. iij. f. pil. n° xij. sumat iij. pro  
dosi, & repetantur pro re natâ cum cochl. uno mix-  
turæ salinæ.

The following apozem, drank freely,  
may also be of very great advantage :

Apozema Catharticum.

R. Aq. Dulwic. 3biji.  
Semin. cardamom. minor. contus. 3i. coque ad colat.  
Ibi. et adde,  
Mann. optim 3ij.  
Sal. Rupellens. 3i. m. et sumat cochl. iv. omni horâ  
pro re natâ.

If all these fail, we may have recourse to crude quick-silver; two or three ounces of which may be swallowed, in a little broth, every second hour, till it takes effect: the warm bath, tobacco-clysters, &c. being nevertheless continued.

### *Nervous Colic.*

THIS disease is also called *colica Pictorum*, *colic of Poictiers*; *Devonshire colic*; *convulsive colic*; and in the West Indies, where it is endemic, they term it the *Dry belly-ach*.

It begins with a sensation of weight or pain at the pit of the stomach, attended with loss of appetite, yellowness in the countenance, a slight degree of sickness, and costiveness. A vomiting succeeds of acrid slime, and porraceous bile.

The pain will frequently descend to the region of the navel, and shoot from thence to each side with excessive violence; and the intestines seem as if drawn in towards the spine, with convulsive spasms. The pain does not, as in

in most colics, abate and increase several times in a few minutes; but generally observes the same tenour, for several hours together. The pulse is commonly low, and as quiet as in health; without any appearance of fever or inflammation; but rather, on the contrary, a faintness and lowness of spirits. When the pain has continued long, and violent, and begins to abate, the patient commonly feels an unusual sensation and tingling along the spina dorsi, which extending to the arms and legs, they thus become weak, and paralytic.

The following method has been found successful: order the patient to drink warm chamomile tea, to wash the stomach two or three times, and then have recourse to opium;

*Hauſtus Thebaicus.*

**R** Aq. pur. 3i.

Tinct. Theb. gutt. xx.

Syr. simp. 3ij. m. ut f. hauſt. statim sumend. & secundâ vel tertiâ quâque horâ repetend. donec alvi dolor minuitur.

Vel,

**R** Extract. Theb. gr. i. f. pil.

I 3

If

If laudanum given in the mouth does not suffice, the following clyster should be injected, and repeated, if the pain returns:

Enema Oleofum.

R. Ol. olivar. 3*iv.*

Tinct. Theb. gutt. xl. m. ut f. enema.

Vel, Emplastrum Anodynum.

R. Ther. and.

Sp. arom. sing. 3*ij.*

Ol. mac. exp. 3*i.* m. fiat emplastrum umbilico applicandum.

When the pain is removed, the tension of the belly gone, and other salutary symptoms appear, purging medicines, of the gentlest kind, are to be given.

Hauftus Catharticus.

R. Infus. sen. com. 3*ii.*

Sal. cath. amar. 3*ij.*

Syr. zingib. 3*ii.* m. ut f. hauft. secundâ quâque horâ fumend. donec alvum movet.

Vel, Bolus Sulphureus.

R. Sulph. præcipit. 3*β.*

Balsam. Peru. q. f. ut f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ repetendus.

Vel,

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 191

Vel, Haustus ex Oleo Ricini.

℞ Ol. ricin. (vit. ov. permixt.) 3ij.

Aq. menth, pip. f. 3β.

— nuc. mosch. 3ij. m. ut f. m. haustus statim sumendus.

Vel, Mistura Lenitiva.

℞ Elect. lenitiv. 3β.

Ol. amygd. (v. o. admixt.) 3 β.

Aq. hordeat. 3ijj.

Syr. rosar. sol. 3i. ut f. mixtura, cuius sumat cochl. ij. omni horâ, ut opus erit.

Vel, Pulvis Tartarizatus.

℞ Crystal. tart. pulv. 3ijj.

Tart. solub. 3ij.

— vitriolat. 3i.

Ol. cinnam. gutt. iij. m. ut f. pulv. n°. vi. quorum sumat unum, secundâ vel tertiatâ quâque horâ, ex cyatho aquæ in qua folia menthae vulgaris infusa sunt.

Fifteen grains of alum every fourth, fifth, or sixth hour, have sometimes had the most happy effects.

After stools have been procured, and the pain is abated, the following bolus may be exhibited :

Bolus Anodynus.

℞ Valer. pulv. 3β.

Castor. Russ. 3β.

Extract. Thebaic. gr. i.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bol. pto re natâ sumend.

Or camphor, joined with laudanum, might be given in a bolus ; or the balsam. Peru. dropped on sugar and mixed with whey, to the quantity of xv. or xx. drops, may be frequently drank.

In case the pulse rises, and feverish symptoms with inflammation come on, take away ten or twelve ounces of blood ; but in this be very cautious.

If after the purging the pain returns, purging medicines must be laid aside, and recourse must again be had to opium.

The patient is to use a thin spare diet, such as weak chicken-broth, panada, or gruel ; but after some time, bread and boiled chicked, and sometimes a little rum well diluted with water, may be allowed ; but all fermented drinks, and acids, are strictly forbidden.

The oleum ricini seems as well adapted to this disease as any in the whole *Materia Medica*.

If paralytic symptoms should come on, the limbs and the spine may be rubbed with the following liniment :

Linimentum

Linimentum Barbadense.

R. Liniment. saponac. 3ij.

Ol. petrol. Barbadens. 3i. m. ut f. linimentum.

Vel, Linimentum Camphoratum.

R. Ol. olivar. 3i.

Spir. sal. ammon. cum calc. viv. 3β.

Camph. (ol. solut.) 3ij.

Ol. succin. 3iβ. m. ut f. linimentum.

If convulsions should attack the patient, give musk with opium.

Pilulae Moschatæ Opiatæ.

R. Moschi 3β.

Extr. Theb. gr. i.

Bals. Peru. q. s. f. pilulæ ij. statim sumendæ & præ re nata repetendæ.

The bowels should be regularly kept open, with some gentle purgative; and to confirm the cure, and recruit the debilitated patient, the Bath-waters are particularly serviceable, assisted by riding, dry frictions, perpetual blisters, and the following medicated wine:

Vinum Peruvianum.

R. Cort. Peru. pulv. crass. 3i.

— aurant. sicc. 3β.

Rad. rhabar.

Rad. casumun.

Bals. Peru. ana 3ij.

Vin. Madirens. 1bij.

Digere leni calore per xxiv. vel xxx. horas; deinde  
cola, & sumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

As a preventative, in the West Indies and on the coast of Guinea, it has been found of great use to wear a flannel round the waist, and to drink infusion of ginger by way of tea.

## C H A P. XI.

### *Of the Colica meconialis; or Retention of the Meconium.*

THE first diseases of infants, generally arise from a retension of the meconium. This may be productive of pain, gripes, and convulsions; which may be relieved by the following:

#### Enema Commune.

R. Juscul. recent. 3ij.

Sacchar. rub. 3ij. m. ut f. enema.

Vel,

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 159

### Vel, Mistura Laxativa.

R. Ol. amygd. 3ij.

Syr. rosar. solut.

Aq. puræ ana 3i. ut f. mixtura, cuius capiat cochl.  
minim. ij. vel. iij. subinde.

### Vel, Pulvis Absorbens.

R. Pulv. e chel. c. c. gr. vi.

Rhab. gr. iv.

Sacchar gr. vi.

Ol. anisi gutt. i. f. pulvis, pro duabus dosibus.

### Vel, Pulvis Rhabarberinus.

R. Rharb. subtilissimè trit. gr. iv.

Sem. anisi minutissimè pulv. gr. ij. f. pulvis.

I have frequently given the following powder to children the moment they were brought into the world, and repeated it every other day for three or four times, and always found it of great use in preventing their gripings, &c. by emptying their tender bowels of their load:

R. Magnes. alb. gr. iv. ad 9β.

Water, wherein fresh mutton is lightly boiled, is of great advantage here; being food and medicine, and opposite in its nature to acidity, the great source of

of children's diseases. This, with the use of the above powders, seldom fails of success. If vomiting and looseness attend this tender age, give gr. ij. ad. gr. iv. pulv. ipecacoan. in two or three spoonfuls of mutton-broth in a clyster, and repeat it pro re natâ. Perhaps adding Theriac. ʒʒ. may be useful. I have known four grains of ipecacoanha given to an infant, seven days old, in a clyster with great advantage.

## C H A P. XII.

*Of the Stone and Gravel.*

THE stone and gravel are calculous concretions in the urinary passages, occasioning pain in the back, pubes, &c.—They are attended with a nausea and vomiting, bloody urine, if the stone be pointed and rough, strangury, costiveness, a painful retraction of the testicle of the affected side, and a numbness down the thigh and leg. When the obstructing matter is got into the bladder

the

the pain in the kidney abates, the urine becomes turbid, and is discharged in drops, with a frequent inclination to make water, and go to stool, an itching in the penis, and a mucous sediment in the urine.

The diet should be light, and of the laxative kind.—Bleeding is, in general, very necessary: the uva ursi to 9i. or 3β. in powder, has done good; and the following drink is very proper with it:

Potio Arabica.

R Emuls. com. (cum dupli quantitate.  
Gum. Arabic) 1*lb*β.  
Vin. alb. 3*iv*.  
Syr. ex alth. 3*ij*. m.

Potus Anodynus.

R Em. com. 1*lb*i.  
Syr. e mecon. 3*x*. m. pro pot. ord.

Inject the following clyster:

Enema Balsamicum.

R Decoct. commun. pro clyst. 1*lb*β.  
Balsam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt.) 3*ij*.  
Ol. olivar. 3*ij*.  
Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx. m. ut f. enema.

Epema

## Enema Anodynum.

Rx Balf. Per. (vit. ov. sol.) 3iβ.

Dec. com. 1bβ.

Ol. oliv. 3ij.

T. Theb. 3ij. m. fiat enema.

## Bolus Anodynus.

Rx Pil. sapon. 3β.

Gum. guaiac. gr. xij.

Syr. ex alth. q. f. ut f. bolus horā somni sumendus.

## Vel, Haustus Nephriticus.

Rx Aq. hordeat. 3iβ.

— junip. comp. 3ij.

Ol. amygd.

Mucilag. gum. Arabic.

Syr. ex alth. ana 3ij.

Spirit. nitri dul. gutt. xxx. f. haustus pro re natā sumendus.

## Vel, Haustus Millipedatus.

Rx Milleped. vivent. 3ij. contus. affunde.

Vin. alb.

Aq. hord. ana 1bβ.

Rx Hujus colatur. 3ij.

Syr. ex alth. 3ij. f. haustus ter in die sumendus: haustui nocturno adde pil. saponac. 3β.

The semicupium, where the fit is violent, is very necessary; after which, on going

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 199

going to bed, exhibit 3*β.* or 3*i.* of the pil. saponac.

If the nausea, and vomiting are troublesome,

### Hauſtus Anodynus Salinus.

R. Aq. menth. vulgar. simp. 3*i.*  
Succ. limon. 3*β.*  
Sal. absinth. 3*i.*  
Bals. traumat. gutt. xxx.  
Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xx.  
Syr. ex alth. 3*i.* m.

When the fit is somewhat off,

### Pilulæ e Sapone.

R. Sapon. Hispan. 3*i.*  
Ol. amygd. 3*ij.*  
Sacchar. alb. 3*β.*  
Ol. juniper. gutt. xx. m. f. massa pilularis; fumat  
pil. iv. tertiâ quâque horâ; superbib. hauſtulum emuls.  
jam præscript.

### Vel, Bolus Balsamicus.

R. Balsam. Gilead.  
Sperm. cet. ana 3*i.*  
Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus  
cum seq. hauſtu.

### Hauſtus Oleofus.

R. Aq. pur. 3*i*β.  
— nuc. moschat. 3*ij.*  
Sal. c. c. 3*β.*

Ol.

Ol. amygd. 3ijj.  
Syr. ex alth. 3i. m.

When there is any gravel to be carried off, take as follows :

Apozema Eccoproticum.

R Aq. Dulwic. 1biiij.

Sem. caradam. min. contus. 3i. coque ad colatur. Ibi.  
adde,

Mann. opt.

Aq. nuc. moschat. ana 3ij. m. f. apozem. cuius bibat  
cochl. vi. tepefact. secundâ quâque horâ, donec alvus  
bis vel ter responderit.

Where the stone is become so large as not to give way to the medicine, the only resource is cutting.

Soap, and oyster or cockle-shell lime-water, long persisted in, have sometimes been attended with much success, as solvents for the stone. The caustic alcali, or lixiv. saponar. is generally thought to be the most efficacious. The patient must begin with small doses, such as x. xx. or xxx. drops, to be taken in half a pint of veal-broth or new milk, and gradually increase the quantity of lixivium, as far as the stomach, and urinary passages, will bear.

An

An infusion of the seeds of *daucus sylvestris*, or wild carrot, sweetened with honey, is greatly extolled by some, in complaints of the stone and gravel. And a decoction made by boiling thirty berries of raw coffee in a quart of water till it becomes of a deep greenish colour, and taken night and morning to the quantity of eight or ten ounces, with *spir. nitr. dulc. gutt. x.* has been known to bring away gradually a large quantity of calculous matter. Acids are also said to be as powerful solvents, in some kinds of calculous concretions, as even the caustic lixivium. The *spir. sal mar. Glaub.* may be made use of for this purpose.

The *uva ursi* has likewise been much recommended as a lithontriptic.

During the use of all solvent medicines, the body should be kept open now and then, with *ol. ricin.* or some other gentle cathartic.

## C H A P. XIII.

*Of the Ischuria, or Suppression of Urine.*

A TOTAL suppression of urine is called by authors *ischuria*; when partial, *stranguria*; and when the latter is attended with great heat in the urine, it is termed *dysuria*. When they proceed from caruncles, or stones in the urethra, they will be discovered by passing the catheter, or the bougie.—They are often occasioned by spasms and inflammations on the neck of the bladder.

Bleeding, fomentations, and clysters, must be pursued.

## Enema Opiatum.

R Decoct. commun. pro clyst. lib. 3.

Balsam. copaiv. (v. o. admixt.) 3ij.

Ol. olivar. 3ij.

Tinct. Thebaic. 3i. f. enema; repetatur pro re natâ.

## Haustus Diureticus Opiatus.

R Aq. fontan. 3i.

Spirit. nitr. dul. gutt. xxx.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Ol.

Ol. amygd. ana 3ij.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v. ad xx.

Syr. ex alth. 3i. f. haust.

If the suppression still continues, repeat the bleedings, have recourse to the warm bath, and give solutions of gum Arabic, &c.—Sometimes the introduction of the bougie, first oiled, may assist much in removing these complaints by its slight irritation, and gently dilating the passages.

When there is a total suppression of urine, the catheter, or bougie, must be used to draw it off. If we try the latter, it must be allowed to remain in the passage for a length of time, and, on its being drawn away, the water mostly follows; it gives less pain, and is easier introduced than a catheter, but is not so certain.

If a painful discharge of urine arises from *caruncles* in the urethra, they are most effectually removed by bougies, which should at first be used with lenity and caution; and if on their first introduction (being previously smeared with oil) any inflammatory symptoms come on,

on, bleed and purge, and confine the patient to his bed ; and when these complaints are gone off, let him continue to use them constantly, till the disorder be removed.

## C H A P. XIV..

*Of the Hæmorrhoids, or Piles.*

**T**HE piles are painful tumours in the lower part of the intestinum rectum.

Those who lead sedentary lives, are of a loose texture of fibres, high feeders, hard drinkers, and such as are constitutionally costive, or have used themselves to aloetic purges, &c. are more particularly subject to these disorders.

Sometimes they are internal, and occasion great pain in going to stool : when external, they are likewise very painful and apt to bleed ; after which the pain generally abates.

If the patient be plethoric, bleed ; and order a light cooling diet, such as broths, gruels,

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 205

gruels, whey; and avoid liquors, which are heating and inflaming.

Foment with the fotus commun. and in case they bleed much, with a decoction made of flor. rosar. p. ij. sambuc. p. i. vin. rub. Florentin. ℥i. gently simmered to ℥i.

### Fotus Anodynus.

R. Aq. calc. simp. 3vij.

T. Theb. 3vi. m. pro fotu tepide appl.

### Vel, Fotus Astringens.

R. Aq. font. 3vij.

Vit. alb. 3β. m. pro fotu.

### Bolue Hæmorrhoidalis.

R. Æthiop. mineral.

Sulphur. præcipitat. ana 3i.

Eleæt. lenitiv. 3β.

Pil saponac. gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus h. f. & summò manè sumendus  
cum seq. haustu.

### Haustus Absorbens.

R. Aq. puræ 3i.

— nuc. moschat.

Syr. althæâ ana 3i.

Magnes. alb. 3i. m.

In case of great pain, add tintetur.  
Thebaic. gutt. v. ad xx.

Haustus

## Haustus e Casia.

Rx Elect. e casia 3ij.

Aq. nuc. moschat. 3iβ.

— puræ 3ij. f. haustus h. f. &amp; mane sumendus.

## Electarium Hæmorrhoidale.

Rx El. lenit. 3i.

Lac. sulph.

Nitri sing. 3i.

Syr. e ros. pall. q. f. fiat electarium fumat m. n. m.  
mane & vesp.

## Vel, Electarium Nitrosum.

Rx Elect. lenitiv. 3iβ.

Flor. sulphur. 3ij.

Nitr. pur. 3ij.

Magnes. alb. 3iβ.

Ol. carui. gutt. iij.

Syr. ex alth. q. f. f. elect. cui adde pil. saponac. 3i. ad  
3ij. pro re natâ; et fumat. q. n. m. bis in die.

If they bleed or are painful, direct  
the elect. e casia in the room of the elect.  
lenitiv.

## Vel, Haustus Sedativus.

Rx Aq. puræ 3iβ.

— nuc. mosch.

Syr. simp. ana 3i.

Pulv. è tragacanth. c. 3β.

Nitri purif. 3i.

Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. iv. f. haust. sextâ q. h. f.

If

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 207

If costive, add magnesia.  
Or externally,

### Unguentum Saturninum.

℞ Ung. samb. ʒi.  
Ceræ albæ. ʒi.  
Sac. sat. ʒij. (cum. olel pauxillo triti) m.

### Unguentum Hæmorrhoidale.

℞ Unguent. ex. alth. ʒi.  
Sacchar. saturn. ʒβ.  
Opii.  
Camphor. (ol. solut.) ana gr. x.  
Balsam. solut. q. s. ut f. unguent.

### Vel, Fots Anodynus.

℞ Aq. calcis f. ʒvij.  
Balsam. anodyn. Batean. ʒij. m. pro fotu tepidè ap-  
plicand.

### Vel, Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale.

℞ Axung. porcin. ʒi.  
Ol. buxi ʒi. m. pro linimento.

This last has been found very useful.  
Some commend a solution of vitriol.  
cœrul. to be applied externally; but the  
greatest caution is necessary how we re-  
pel the piles, the habit of body being in  
general, much relieved by their appear-  
ance, and they certainly free it from  
many

many acute diseases ; and a sudden suppression of any habitual evacuation has been the primary cause of the worst and most dangerous diseases ; such as apoplexies, epilepsies, madness, &c.

The following alterative may sometimes be of use.

Electarium Alterans.

R Rad. Hellenii.

Sem. fenic. ana 3ij.

Pip. nig. 3i. separat. in pulverem redig. dein misce  
& adde

Sacch. alb.

Mell. despum. ana 3ij. fiat elect. sum. m. n. m. bis  
terve de die.

C L A S S

CLASS IV.

OF SPASMODIC DISEASES.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Tetanus.*

ETANUS is a rigid and painful contraction of the muscles of the neck, and trunk of the body. It is divided into two species: the *opisthotonus*; and the *epiophonus*, or *emprosthotonus*. In the former, the whole trunk of the body is convulsed and drawn backwards in a curve, with the head bent towards the shoulders; in the latter the trunk of the body is drawn forwards, with the chin to the breast. This disease is most frequent in hot climates, and is said to be endemic in South Carolina, especially among the negroes.

In this dreadful spasmodic case, bleed, if the pulse will admit of it. If it should happen in consequence of an irritation

K

from

from a wounded nerve, or tendon, divide it directly, and dress the wound to bring on a proper digestion and cicatrix. But the cure principally depends upon a liberal use of musk, opium, and the warm bath. Prescribe twelve grains of musk, and one, two, or three grains of solid opium, with theriaca, in a bolus; and let them be repeated every four or six hours, with the julepum e camphora. If the patient cannot swallow, opium must be given in clysters, with the addition of oil, or turpentine dissolved in the yolks of eggs: the body, at the same time, should be kept open, by manna, sal. cath. amar. ol. ricin. &c. or by clysters. In the mean time, the warm bath must be made use of, and when the patient is taken out, he must be wrapt up in warm flannels, and put in bed; the belly must be fomented, and a bladder half-full of warm water, must be applied to the pit of the stomach.

## Mistura Fœtida.

R Gum. affæ fœt. 3i. solve in

Aq. cin. ten. 3vij. & adde

Tinct. val. vol. 3i. sum. coch. ij. tertiâ quâque horâ.

Cata-

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### Cataplasma Stimulans.

R Sem. sinap. pulv.

Rad. raph. rust. cont. ana 3*i.*

Acet. q. s. fiat cataplasma plantis ped. appl.

Emollient fomentations of the limbs, and other parts, should not be omitted; and the following application may be of service.

### Linimentum Opiatum.

R Liniment. saponac.

Ol. petrol. Barbad. ana 3*ij.*

Balsam. Peruv. 3*ij.*

Ol. rorismarini.

— lavend. ana 3*β.*

Opii drachmam unam. m. ut f. linimentum.

If the pulse, during the convulsive spasm, is first small, languid, and slow, then quick, intermitting, and irregular; cordials should be interposed, such as castor, spir. vol. fœtid. fal. corn. cerv. &c. and fœtid clysters injected occasionally.

Where you suspect a tetanus coming on in children, evacuate gently by stools, and give small doses of musk and opium, and you may frequently prevent the bad consequences of the approaching fit.

K 2

To

To restore the patient, after the tetanus, a course of the cortex and the balsam. Peruv. is to be tried, and the spine is to be rubbed with some spirituous liniments. But blisters, and all other stimulants, during the fit, are reckoned injurious.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the Locked Jaw.*

**T**HIS disease is termed, by SAUVAGES, *trismus tonicus*; and is a rigid contraction of the muscles which raise the lower jaw. It may be either primary, or secondary; that is, either arise spontaneously, without any evident cause, or be the consequence of wounds, or other morbid affections.

The treatment is nearly the same as that prescribed for the tetanus. A blister may be applied between the shoulders, or across the throat; and the jaw anointed with the oleum lateritium; and purgatives given by the mouth, or opening clysters injected, and repeated occasionally

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, 213

sionally. On the intermediate days, the following draught may be given :

### Hauftus Antispasmodicus.

R. Ol. succin. gutt. vi.

Tinct. foetid. gut. xxx.

Ol. amygdal. 3i. m. ut f. hauftus, quintâ quâque horâ assumendus.

### Pulvis Emeticus.

R. Pulv. ipecac. 9*β*.

Tart. emet. gr. ij. m. fiat pulvis.

### Hauftus Emeticus.

R. Vit. cœrul. gr. ij.

Aq. font. 3*β*.

Syr. simpl. 3i. m. fiat hauftus.

A flannel moistened with camphorated oil, and tinct. Theb. may also be frequently applied to the neck, and jaws; and musk and opium should be given internally, as proposed in the last chapter.

Mercury has been lately given internally with success in this dangerous disorder. And the unguent. cœrul. rubbed externally, has been found serviceable.

## C H A P. III.

*Of the Hydrophobia, or Canine Madness.*

WE may easily distinguish a dog to be mad by his dull and heavy look, endeavouring to hide himself, and seldom, or ever barking; and yet he is angry and snarls at strangers, and fawns and leaps on his owner; by refusing meat and drink, drooping, hanging down his ears and tail, and lying often down as if going to sleep.—This is the first stage of madness, which is dangerous, though perhaps, not so infectious.

Soon after this he begins to breathe quick and heavy, shoots out his tongue, slavers a good deal, and froths at the mouth; looks half asleep, flies suddenly at the bye-standers, and runs forward in a curve line.—As these symptoms increase, he knows not his owner; his eyes are thick and dim, and water, like tears, runs from them; his tongue is of a lead colour; he grows faint and weak, and often falls down; then rises and attempts

tempts to fly at something, grows mad and furious.—This is the last stage, in which he seldom lives above thirty hours.—The nearer to this state, the more dangerous is the bite, and the more direful its effects.

The general symptoms, attending upon the bite of a mad dog, are,

The part bitten begins to be painful; then come on wandering pains gradually, with an uneasiness and heaviness, disturbed sleep and frightful dreams, accompanied with tossings of the body, sudden starting and spasms, sighing, a love for solitude, and anxiety. These symptoms continue through the whole course of the distemper, increasing daily. Pains begin to shoot from the place where the skin was torn, all along up to the throat, with a straitness and sensation, of choking, and a horror or dread at the sight of water or other liquids (and some say on seeing a looking glass), great tremor and loss of appetite. The persons affected can, in general, swallow any thing which is soft and

K 3 solid;

solid ; but when their lips come but in contact with a fluid, they start back in the greatest fury and agony ; they vomit a bilious matter ; a fever with great heat comes on, attended with a continual watching, sometimes with a priapism ; the tongue becomes dry and rough, and often lolls out of the mouth ; the voice becomes hoarse : the thirst is very considerable, and yet they cannot drink ; they endeavour to spit at the by-standers, even involuntarily, with a desire of biting those they can come at ; and yet have sense enough to beg they would keep from them, for fear of an accident of that kind ; they rage, and foam at the mouth ; they cannot bear to see a dog come into the room, and dislike a person in scarlet ; their pulse sinks, and their breathing fails ; cold clammy sweats come on, with convulsions, which finish the melancholy tragedy.

The wound should be immediately enlarged, or entirely cut out ; then apply a cupping-glass with scarification ; after which cauterize the wound, washing it daily

daily with salt water and vinegar and keep it open with escharotics. Some prefer rubbing the wound daily with the unguent cœrul. fort.

Bleeding is recommended by some, to eight or twelve ounces; but that is not necessary, unless the patient be of a plethoric habit.

Emetics, especially the mercur. emet. flav. may be very proper, and at night,

Bolus Moschatus.

R Mosch. optim. gr. xvi.

Cinnab. fact. lævigat. 3*β*.

Pil. sapon. gr. viij.

Camphor. gr. vi.

Balsam. Peruv. q. s. f. ut bolus h. s. sumendus.

Next morning,

Potio Purgans.

R Infus. senæ 3*ijj*.

Tinctur. sen. 3*β*.

Sal. cath. Glaub. 3*ijj*.

Syr. solutiv. 3*ij*. m.

The same evening, or the next day, put the patient into a cold bath, or dip him in the sea, rub him dry, and put him to

bed, repeating the musk bolus, with ℥. of the infusion of valerian and sassafras, with as much warm small white-wine whey as you can get him to drink, to encourage sweating.—This should be repeated, together with bathing, &c. successively for four, six, or seven nights, if the animal ~~was~~ raving mad, and for three or four nights at the next full moon, and the change.

The merc. emet. flav. or turbith mineral, has been of late recommended as an excellent preservative against the hydrophobia. There are several examples, given by Dr. JAMES, in his treatise of canine madness, of its preventing madness in dogs that had been bitten; in some, of its performing a cure after the madness was begun: from six to seven grains to a scruple are to be given every day, or every other day, for a little time, and repeated at the two or three succeeding fulls and changes of the moon. Some few trials have likewise been made on human subjects, bitten by mad dogs, and in these also the turbith used either as an emetic or alterative,

seemed to have good effects. Mercury, applied externally, is also proposed as an efficacious preservative against this malady. The unguent. cœrul. fort. may be rubbed in gradually so as to excite a slight salivation, which should be continued for some weeks.

In case the hydrophobia has seized the patient before assistance has been had, bleed freely, then proceed on the same principles as laid down by the ingenious Dr. NUGENT, in his essay on the hydrophobia. Opium and musk are what we are chiefly to rely upon. Solid opium to the quantity of gr. iij. may be directed to be given, in the form of a pill, every three hours; and a bolus, with mosch. gr. xv. cinnab. fact. 3i. every six hours. At the same time, sponges dipt in hot vinegar, may be constantly put to the mouth and nostrils; and a piece of thin flannel, moistened in the following liquor, may be applied to the throat, three or four times a day.

Linimentum Thebaicum.

R. Tinct. Theb. 3ij.

Camphor. 3i. m..

Mer.

Mercurials also, without opium, have been found efficacious after symptoms of the hydrophobia have come on. After plentiful bleeding, the parts about the place where the bite was received, the limbs, and the spine from the top to the bottom, are to be rubbed very frequently with mercurial ointment ; and the following bolus is to be given once in twenty-four hours :

Bolus e Turpetho.

R. Merc. emet. flav.

Camp. ana gr. iij. misce bene, & adde,  
Conf. cynosb. q. s. ut f. bolus.

These are to be continued till a salivation comes on, which is to be kept up for some weeks.

C H A P. IV.

*Of Spasms and Convulsions.*

THESE are involuntary contractions of the muscles, owing to an irregular influx of the nervous fluid, irritation, weakness, pain, &c.

Spasms

Spasms are now and then attended with a fever, thirst, costiveness, asthma, anxiety, pain; thin, pale, and crude urine; restlessness, and diarrhœa.

Bleeding should not be prescribed in these complaints but with the utmost caution; a light diet, with plenty of warm sippings, should be recommended; and these are to be varied according to the strength, and other circumstances of the patient.

Bolus Fœtidus.

R. Ass. fœtid. gr. xv.

Camphor. gr. v.

Confect. Damocrat. 3i.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sexta quaque horâ sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Castoreus.

R. Pulv. e myrrh. c. gr. xv.

— castor. Russ. gr. v.

Confect. Damocrat. 3i.

Syr. croc. q. s. bolus ut jam dictum sumendus, cum cochl. iiij. seq. julepi:

Julepum Volatile.

R. Aq. pur. 3vi.

Tinctur. valer. vol.

Spirit. volat. fœtid. ana 3iij.

Pulv.

Pulv. castor. Russ. 3ij.  
Sacchar. alb. 3ij. m.

Bolus e Moscho.

R Mosch. gr. xij. ad 3β.  
Cons. ros. q. s. fiat bolus.

Julepum e Moscho.

R Mosch. (sacch. alb. trit.) 3β.  
Aq. cin. simpl. 3v. m. fiat jul. sum. coch. ij. tertia  
quaque horâ.

Vel, Bolus Moschatus.

R Confect. Paulin. 9i.  
Castor. Russ.  
Mosch. ana gr. v.  
Syr. croc. q. s. f. bolus..

Emollient, and gently opening, clysters may be occasionally thrown up; and should the spasm affect the intestinum rectum, you may add two grains of opium, dissolved in the clyster.

Blisters have their use also. Externally, you may apply æther, with a few drops of the ol. nuc. moschat. or essence of lemons; or the following liniments:

Linimentum Anodynum.

R Bals. anod. Bat. 3i.  
Ol. mac. express. 3β.

Ol.

Ol. menth. 3ij. m. ut f. linimentum, quocum inungantur  
partes affectæ.

Vel, Linimentum Thebaicum.

R Linim. saponac. 3iβ.  
Tinct. Thebaic. 3β..m.

Vel, Linimentum Ammoniacale.

R Linim. saponac. 3i.  
Spir. sal. ammon. (cum calc.) 3β..  
Ol. succin. 3ij. m.

In convulsive spasms or fits, musk has been given with great advantage, to a young lady, in the form of a bolus, containing 3β. every four hours, and washed down with a volatile julep.

## C H A P. V.

### *Of the Chorea Sancti Viti.*

THE *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *St. Vitus's Dance*, is a spasmodic disease, chiefly incident to children of both sexes, but more especially girls, from ten to fourteen years of age.

In this malady the legs and arms are in constant convulsive agitations; and so

so is the head: lolling out the tongue, inarticulate speech, and a ridiculous drawing one of the legs after them like ideits, attend these patients. If a glass of liquor be put into their hands to drink, they cannot direct it properly up to their mouths, but use a thousand odd gestures, and when it reaches their lips they drink it very hastily, as if they meant to divert the spectators.

Cold bathing and steel medicines are, in general, of use, in this case: and if the strength of the patient will admit of it, bleeding. Vomits and purgatives are also occasionally necessary: if worms be suspected, prescribe thus:

Pulvis Musivus.

R. Aur. Musiv. 3i ad 3i.

Rhei gr. viij. m. fiat pulvis mane & vesperi sumen-  
dus.

Bolus e Stanno.

R. Lim. stann. 3β. ad 3iij.

Conf. Rutæ q. f. fiat bolus bis de die sumen-  
dus.

Bolus Stannatus.

R. Limat. stann. 3i ad 3β.

Rhabarb. gr. iij vel vi.

Syr.

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Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus mane & vesperi sumendus.

Vel, Pilula Alterans.

℞ Calomel. gr. i.

Terebinth. q. s. f. pilula ad duas vices repetenda; tunc sumat potionem purgativam.

Volatile tincture of valerian, or the tinctura fuliginis may be given by tea-spoonfuls, in any convenient vehicle, very frequently.

Sea-bathing, and the Valerian in substance, given to the quantity of two or three drachms a day, have been very successfully used —Millepedes, Æthiops mineral, the cortex, and Bath waters, have also been prescribed to advantage, according to the different circumstances of the case.

## C H A P. VI.

### *Of the Epilepsy.*

THE epilepsy, or *falling sickness*, is a convulsive motion of the body, in which all or many parts of it are violently

lently contracted and variously agitated; owing, perhaps, to the too great action of the brain upon the motory nerves. It is attended with a deprivation of all sense.—If it be hereditary, it is most difficult of cure; if it arise from other causes, or be symptomatic, it may be remedied.

The fit is commonly preceded with a languid pulse, pale countenance, and afterwards great pain in the head; then a stupor and drowsiness, and the patient suddenly falls down, gnashes his teeth, froths at the mouth, and uses many ridiculous and disagreeable distortions and gesticulations; followed sometimes by involuntary emissions, and discharges by stool as well as urine; yet the patients are frequently seized without any previous knowledge of a fit coming on.

—It is probably an effort to disengage those humours that oppress the brain and its ventricles; and, in the intermediate state, requires nervous warm medicines, to increase the moving powers.

HIPPOCRATES observes, that a quartan fever succeeding an epilepsy, is salutary.

It

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 227

It is often purely nervous and sympathetic, or *morbus sine materiâ*; and proceeds, in some cases, from a bad formation of the cranium.

The diet should be light and easy of digestion; and the mind kept as free as possible from all turbulent emotions.

Where there is a plethora, bleed. Vomits should be given, and now and then repeated, and the body be kept open; then

### Bolus e Cinnabare.

℞ Cinnab. antimon. ʒi.

Pulv. castor. Өβ.

Conserv. rorism. gr. xv.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus cum seq. haustu :

### Haustus Fœtidus.

℞ Aq. fontan. ʒiβ.

Tinctur. fuligin.

\_\_\_\_\_ valer. vol.

Syr. simp. ana ʒi. m.

### Vel, Haustus Volatilis.

℞ Caſtor. Өβ.

Sol. c. c. gr. viij.

Aq. cinnam. simp. ʒiβ.

Confect. Damocrat. Өi. f. haustus.

Vel.

Vel, Bolus Peruvianus.

Rx Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3i.

Ol. rosmarin. gutt. ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus quârta quâque horâ sumend.  
cum sequente haustu :

Haustus Amarus.

Rx Infus. amar. simp. 3i $\beta$ .

Vin. chalybeat. 3ij.

Tinctur. aromat. 3i. m.

The fœtid animal oil, or aleum animale, is sometimes serviceable, given from two to ten drops, thrice a day.

Cold bathing is of great use in this disorder, with setons, or perpetual blisters.

A few grains of rhubarb and magnesia, with a drop or two of ol. anisi, and blisters, generally relieve children under these complaints.—Sometimes they may be eased by the following mixture, rubbed on their head, temples, and behind their ears; and by a few drops now and then blowed up their nostrils, or put into their ears :

Mistura Volatilis.

Rx Spirit. lavend. c.

Ol. amygd. ana 3ij.

Spirit.

Spirit. sal. ammon.  
Ol. succin. ana 3i.  
Ol. rut. effent. gutt. x. m.

Due regard should be had to the times in which these fits come on ; and when they are present, care must be taken to prevent the patient from bruising himself ; and especially that he does not get his tongue between his teeth.

Flores zinci have been much recommended in this disorder, from one to ten grains, thrice a day ; as has likewise the cuprum ammoniacale, in such doses as not to excite vomiting. Stramonium has, in some instances effected a cure.

The following is strongly recommended for the cure of this distemper, and should be continued for two or three months :

Pulvis Valerianæ.

R Pulv. valer. silv. 3ij.  
Cinnab. factit. 3i. m. ut f. pulvis mane & vesperi  
fumendus.

The cort. Peruv. regularly perfisted in,  
is a very good and efficacious medicine  
in

in epileptic cases. Mistletoe of the oak ; the oleum animale ; the leaves of the orange tree, a handful boiled in a pint of water, for two doses, or in substance powdered, ʒʒ. twice a day ; are also recommended. The vitriolum cœruleum, in doses of a grain or two, has sometimes done service ; and likewise the sal vitrioli, given from gr. iij. to ʒʒ. twice a day, has been found effectual in this malady.

Flores cardamines, or ladies-smock have been prescribed advantageously, from half a drachm to a drachm thrice a day.

## C H A P. VII.

Of the *Hysterick Disease*.

THIS complaint, called also the *hysterick passion*, appears under various shapes, and is attended with a variety of symptoms which denote the animal and vital functions to be greatly disordered. It is often owing to a lax tender habit, obstructions of the menses, fluor albus, &c.

In

In the fit the patient is seized with an oppression in the breast, and difficult respiration, accompanied with a sense of something like a ball ascending into the throat, which puts the patient under great apprehensions of being suffocated; there is a loss of speech, and generally violent convulsive motions. These, with the train of hypochondriac symptoms, may be sufficient to determine the disease: to which may be added, frequent laughing and crying, and various wild irregular actions: after which a general soreness over all the body is felt; the spirits are low; the feet are cold. The urine is clear and limpid, and discharged in great quantity. The hysterick fit may be easily distinguished from a syncope; for in this the pulse and respiration are entirely stopped; in that they are both perceptible. A syncope seizes the patient at once, without any previous notice; but the hysterick passion is preceded by symptoms which denote the approach of the disorder; the face is paler in the syncope; but in hysterick fits there is generally a higher colour in

the

the cheeks ; moreover, in the first the fit is short, and soon determined ; but in the latter it may, sometimes, (short intervals interposing) last two or three days. This distemper is seldom fatal, though it often continues for a considerable time, and may, very properly, be called a chronical one.

A light animal food, red wine, cheerful company, and a good clear air, with moderate exercise, are of great importance in this disorder. Drinking tea, and such like tepid relaxing fluids, should by no means be indulged.

The cure consists in whatever tends to strengthen the solids, and the whole habit in general ; and nothing will effect this more successfully than a long continued use of the mineral chalybeate waters, and riding on horseback, frictions, ligatures, &c.

The body should be kept soluble with tinctur. sacr. in small doses, or the pil. Ruff. joined with the foetid gums ; then prescribe the following :

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 233

### Pilulæ Foetidæ.

R. Aff. foetid.

Camphor. ana 3i.

Mosch. 3iβ.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.

Syr. balsam. q. f. f. pilulæ n°. 1. sumat quinque bis in die.

### Pilulæ Roborantes.

R. Pil. Rufi.

— gum.

Sal. chalyb. sing. 3β.

Ol. jun. gutt. xv.

Syr. e cort. aur. q. f. fiat pil. mediocres sumat iv. mane & vesperi.

### Haustus Roborans.

R. Inf. am. 3iβ.

Vin. chalyb. 3β.

Spir. lav. com. 3ij. m. fiat haustus bis de die sumendus.

### Vel, bolus Chalybeatus.

R. Chalyb. præp. gr. vi.

Extract. cortic. Peruv. 3i. m. f. Bolus bis in die sumendus.

### Vel, Bolus Myrrhæ.

R. Conf. rutæ 3i.

Pulv. e myrrh c. 3β.

Oll. succin. gutt. ij. m.

L

Vel,

Vel, Electarium Chalybeatum.

& Conserv. aurant. 3i*β*.

Chalyb. præp. 3ij.

Spec. aromat. 3i*β*.

Syr. aurant. q. s. f. electarium; cuius sumat  
quant. n. m. bis in die; superbib. haustum aq.  
Pyrmont.

The spirit. vol. fætid. and elix. paregor. ana p. æ. taken from thirty to fifty drops occasionally, may be of use.

Opiates must be used in these cases often, but, at the same time, with great circumspection and caution, and should generally be joined with volatile and fætid medicines.

The Pyrmont Spa, Bath, Tunbridge, Islington, and all chalybeate waters, with the assa fætid. pills, have been found very useful; and so have issues, which have been frequently known to give great relief. Mild emetics now and then have also had their happy effects in these disorders.

Nothing recovers a person sooner out of the hysterick fit than putting the feet and legs in warm water.

When low spirits arise from the nerves of the stomach and bowels being weak,  
tincture

tincture of bark and bitters, and chalybeates, with exercise, are the best remedies.

Bolus Vitriolicus.

R. Extr. cort. Per. 3*β*.

Colcoth. vit.

Lim. chalyb. rec. ana gr. xxv.

Sp. arom. gr. x.

Syr. sim. q. s. fiat bolus mane & vesp. sumendum.

Elestarium Roborans.

R. Conf. absyn. mar. 3*i*.

Flor. mart. 3*ijj*.

Pulv. ari. comp. 3*β*.

Syr. e cort. aur q. s. fiat elect. sum. m. n. m. bis de die.

When they arise from obstructions in the hypochondriac viscera, or a foulness of stomach and intestine, vomits, aloetic purges, Harrowgate-waters, and tartar. solub. are proper, viz.

Julepum Solutivum.

R. Tartar. solub. 3*ij*. solv. in aq. font. 3*iv*. deinde adde aq. cinnam. simpl. syr. violar. ana 3*i*. m. et sumat partitis vicibus, pro re nata.

When low spirits proceed from a suppression of the piles or the menses, these

evacuations must be encouraged, or repeated bleedings substituted.

When they take their origin from long continued grief, anxious thoughts or other distresses of mind, nothing has done more service, in these cases, than agreeable company, daily exercise; and especially long journeys, and a variety of amusements.

### C H A P. VIII.

#### *Of the Palpitation of the Heart.*

A PALPITATION of the heart is a quick, strong, and irregular motion of that organ; and is generally occasioned by violent and sudden passion, by hectic heats, by an aneurism, polypus, &c.

Bleeding often and freely is the chief and only remedy in this case; unless it arise from weak nerves or a lax habit: then corroborants will be proper; such as the cortex, mineral waters, &c.

In

In case of an asthma, blister and give some volatile drops in an infusion of valerian, twice or thrice a day.

In a polypus, the patient ought to be very regular in diet, moderate in exercise, and to make use of the chalybeate waters; though there can be very little expected under such a circumstance.

Upon the whole, when the palpitation arises from a weak stomach, rendered extremely irritable, the best remedies are gentle vomits, the bark, bitters, exercise, and tinct. sacra; for present relief, spirit. c. c. tinctur. castor. æther, &c.

Julepum e Castoreo.

R. Tinct. cast. 3*β*

Aq. alex. simp. 3*vi.*

Syr. croci 3*β* m. coch. i. pro re nata.

Julepum Valerianæ.

R. Tinct. val. vol. 3*i.*

Aq. puleg. 3*viii.*

Syr. croci 3*i.* m. sumat coch. i. saepius.

When palpitations arise from gout spasms affecting the heart, volatiles, blisters, and warm pediluvia for the feet,

with bleeding, if the patient is plethoric, will answer best.

## C H A P. IX.

*Of the Singultus, or Hiccough.*

**T**HE hiccough is a convulsive motion of the stomach, œsophagus, and muscles serving for deglutition: the diaphragm is generally thought to be principally affected in this case, but perhaps without any just foundation.

HIPPOCRATES observes, that it may proceed either from too much emptiness, or fullness, particularly of the brain. Much depends on its being a symptomatic, or a primary disease.

It is frequently a very dangerous symptom in diseases, particularly after large hæmorrhages or other evacuations.

The musk julep has proved serviceable in this disorder, when symptomatic, and attended with flatus; also the following:

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 239

### Elixir Foetidum.

R. Spin. vol. foetid.

Tinct. succin. ana 3ij. m. et sumat gutt. l. subinde e  
cochl. ij. julep. e mescho.

Add some drops of tinct. Thebaic. as you think proper, to the above medicines.

Sternutatories frequently give relief; and emetics, when it arises from noxious humours lodged in the stomach. Retaining the breath for a considerable time, or any sudden surprize or fright, often put a stop to it.

The emplast. stomach, or a quantity of theriac. Androm. spread upon cloth, may be applied to the pit of the stomach.

## C H A P. X.

### *Of a Cough.*

**T**HIS is a convulsive motion of the muscles of the thorax, and abdomen. It is often occasioned by change of weather, shiften one's cloathing, damps, &c.

L 4

In

In phlegmatic and relaxed habits, it is moist; and in the hypochondriac and scorbutic, dry. The discharge is frequently viscid, and lodges in the glands of the trachea: when its more fluid parts evaporate, and the nerves of the trachea are left bare, a hoarseness, and tickling, &c. ensue.

A regular warmth is here of use. Malt liquors, spices, high meats, and wines, ought to be omitted; in the room of which recommend linseed-tea, barley-water, bran-tea, light puddings, &c.

Bleeding is necessary, unless extreme weakness, and old age forbid it. A vomit of ipecacoanha is often indicated, especially in case of nausea, or where tough phlegm is lodged in the stomach or bronchia.—Stools may be procured, and the irritation on the lungs, so troublesome at night, may be allayed, by the following method:

Bolus Sedativus.  
R Pil. & styrac. gr. vi.  
Rufi. gr. x. ad xv.  
Conserv. ros. q. s. f. bolus horâ decubitus sumendus.

Linctus

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 241

### Linctus Demulcens.

R. Ol. am. dulc. 3ij.  
Syr. e mecon. ana 3i.  
Sac. alb. 3ij. m. fiat linctus fumat coch. i. ad  
libitum.

### Mistura Salina Volatilis.

R. Aq. pur. 3iβ.  
Succ. limon. 3ij.  
Sal. c. c. gr. viij.  
Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) 3β.  
Syr. balsam. 3i: f. haustus sextā quāque horā sumen-  
dus: haustui nocturno adde tinctur. Thebaic gutt.  
vi. ad xx. si inquietus fuerit æger.

If the cough be dry, lay a blister to  
the shoulders, and keep it open; and

### Haustus Volatilis.

R. Aq. pur. 3iβ.  
Ol. amygd. 3ij.  
Spirit. c. c. gutt. xxx.  
Syr. balsam.  
Aq. nuc. moschat. ana 3i. f. haustus ut supra dictum  
sumend. adde.  
Elix. paregoric gutt. xxx. ad ix. horā somni urgente  
tussi vel inquietudine.

In case the cough should be occasioned  
by obstructions in the pulmonary glands  
of long standing, oily medicines should

by no means be administered. In this case gentle vomits, blisters, and the following method may be more useful :

**Linctus Balsamicus.**

**R** Conserv. rosar. 3ij.

Syr. diacod.

— balsam. ana 3i.

Oliban.

Myrrh. pulv. ana 3i.

Balsam. sulphur. anisat. 3ij. m. f. lictus.

**Pilulæ Opiatæ.**

**R** Pil. e styrac. gr. vi.

Extract. glycyrrhiz. 3i. m. f. pil. iv. horâ somni deglutiendo.

If a fever attends, treat it by bleeding and gentle purgatives, and do not entirely depend upon pectorals.

In sharp, thin, hot, catarrhous fluxions, owing to catching cold, a lubricating nourishing diet of hartshorn jellies, linseed tea, &c. will be proper; and

**R** Pil. e styrac. gr. vi. vel,

Elix. paregor. gutt. xxx. ad lx. omni nocte sumend.

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 243

### Trochisci Emollientes.

R Extract. glycyrrhiz. 3ij.  
Myrrh. pulv. 3i.  
Gum. tragacanth. 3β.  
Sacchar. puriss. 3ij.  
Aq. pur. q. s. ut f. trochisci.

### Pulvis Nitrosus.

R Pulv. e. tragacanth. c. 3i.  
Nitr. 3β. f. pulv. sextā quāque horā sumen-  
dus.

In a hoarseness, with thick viscid  
lymph.

### Hauſtus Scilliticus.

R Aq. cin. simp.  
— puleg. ana 3vi.  
Sal. c. c. gr. vi.  
Oxymel. scillitic. 3ij. m. f. hauſtus sumend. sextā  
quāque horā.

### Vel, Linctus Oleſus Balsamicus.

R Ol. amygd.  
Syr. balsam. ana 3ij.  
— e succ. limon.  
Sacchar. alb. ana 3ij. m.

Balsam. sulphur. pulv. rad. Helen. lac  
ammoniac. &c. are likewise proper in  
these cases.

### Pulvis Expectorans.

R Sperm. cet. 3i.  
Flor. benzoin. 3i.

Pulv.

Pulv. myrrh.

Sal. succin. ana 3*ʒ*.

Opii granum unum; m. ut f. pulvis in iv. partes dividend. quarum sumat unam octavam quaque horam, vel horam somni & primo mane, superbib. haustum decoct. rad. alth. cui gum. Arabic. adjec- tum est.

The balsams of Tolu, Peru, Gilead, Canada, and capivi are often serviceable where there is little fever, as are millipedes, gum ammoniac, &c.

When the feverish heat is entirely gone off, you may secure your patient from a hectic disposition by a decoction of the bark, country air, riding on horseback, and asses milk.

## C H A P. XI.

*Of the Tussis Convulsiva, or Hooping Cough.*

**C**HILDREN, upon account of the weakness and laxity of their viscera, are particularly subject to this distemper.

It is a convulsive cough, which seems to be occasioned by a viscid and thick matter lodged about the bronchia, tra- chea, and fauces, which sticking close cannot

cannot be easily expectorated ; and therefore the poor infants, in endeavouring to bring it up, strain most violently, till they become almost suffocated and convulsed.

Hence we are plainly taught the indication, which should be attempted first by antispasmodic, attenuants, and dissolvents ; and, next, by corroborants. It is of great consequence, in the cure of this disease, to prevent children cramming themselves so much as they generally do,

Bleeding may sometimes be useful, to prevent inflammation of the internal membrane of the trachea and lungs ; though I should prefer cupping between the neck and shoulders.—Oxymel vomits should be given, and repeated.

Vel, Mistura Ipecacoanhæ.

R Aq. cinnam. simp. 3ij.

Pulv. ipecacoanh.

— rhab. ana 9i.

Elix. paregoric. 3i.

Syr. solutiv. 3ij. m. et sumat cochleare minim, unum vel alterum subinde.

Vel,

## Vel, Haustus Ammoniacalis.

Rx Lac. ammoniac. 3ij.

Syr. balsam. 3ij. m.

## Vel, Mistura Expectorans.

Rx Cinnab. fact. 3ij.

Syr. pector.

—rub. idæi ana 3iij.

Oxym. scillit. 3ij. m.

A strong solution of millepedes in aq. puleg. seldom fails of being very useful. Peruvian bark with castor, are also found very efficacious. If the bark should disagree with the patient, join the pulv. contr. c. with the castor.

Laxatives are often useful, as are the following :

## Mistura Moschata.

Rx Jul. e mosch. 3v.

Elix. pareg. 3β.

T. val. vol. 3i. m. capt. coch. ij. vel ij. ter de die.

## Mistura Ammoniacalis.

Rx Aq. cin. ten.

Laft. am. ana 3ij.

T. cast. 3ij.

Syr. bals. 3i. m. coch. i. subinde.

The following powder has been repeatedly found successful in the chin-cough.

**Pulvis Emeticus.**

R Pulv. chel. cancor. 3ʒ.  
Tart. emet. gr. ij. accurate misceantur.

Each grain contains one-sixteenth part of emetic tartar; and from one grain to two is a sufficient dose to be given in the forenoon between breakfast and dinner, in currant jelly, or milk and water. Give such a dose always as will vomit, and repeat it as you find needful. One grain, or half a grain, with nitr. and pulv. contrayerv. c. given at night, commonly promotes sweat, and abates the fever. If costive, mix magnesia with it. A light softening diet is the most proper.

Blisters, issues, and setons may be occasionally prescribed, with mercurials, asses milk, and country air.

Extract of hemlock hath been lately praised for this complaint, as has likewise tincture of cantharides in the following forms :

Mistura

## Mistura in Pertussi.

Rx Dec. cort. Perv. 3vi.

El. Pareg. 3vi.

Tinct. canth. 3i. m. sum. 3β ter de die.

## Elixir. in Pertussi.

Rx Tinct. cort. Per. spir. 3i.

El. Pareg. 3β.

Tinct. canth. 3i. m. capt. 3ii. ter de die.

CLAS

classi secundarii sectim ad tantum  
spili ac multorum addi vel  
ab aliis inveniuntur per se sunt enim  
etiam quatuor

CLASS V.

OF INABILITIES AND PRIVATIONS.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Apoplexy.*

AN APOPLEXY is a sudden privation of all the senses and motions of the body, except those of the heart and lungs. It may be divided into two species; the sanguineous, and serous. They are distinguished by attending to the different signs of the sanguineous and phlegmatic temperaments. The first is caused by the blood distending the vessels, and compressing the brain; or by an extravasation of blood. The second arises from a collection of serous, or pituitous humours, in the ventricles of the brain.

In this disease, the patient falls down suddenly, with a total and instant privation

tion of all the powers of sense and voluntary motion; the mouth is generally open, and a spontaneous discharge of urine and stool frequently attends.—The face is red and bloated; a pain or giddiness of the head commonly precedes the fit; the vessels are full and turgid about the temples; the eyes swell and sparkle; the heart beats quick and strong; the pulse at first is strong and full, and then often languid and slow: respiration is high, and sometimes, though rarely, the patient foams at the mouth; but a ster-tor, or sonorous breathing, generally attends. The chief difference between a person in an apoplexy and one asleep is, that you can awake the one, and not the other.

We should very carefully attend to the distinction between the sanguineous and serous apoplexy; the latter of which is often followed by a palsy.

In the sanguineous bleed plentifully and boldly from the jugular, by a large orifice: also cupping the back part of the head, with deep scarification, in order to open the occipital veins, is of great

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 251

great use. Bleeding in the foot is also proper; indeed nothing but extreme weakness can contraindicate a loss of blood.—Next, inject stimulating and sharp clysters.

### Enema Antimoniale.

R Decoſt. commun. pro clyſt. 3xij.

Vin. emetic.

Syr. e spin. cervin. ana 3i. m. f. emena.

### Enema Stimulans.

R Fol. rutæ.

— tabaci.

— pulegii sing. man. i.

Colocynth. 3ij. coque ex aq. font. q. s. ad 3x.

You may also order a proper dose of the pil. ex duob. or extract. cathart or a strong purging potion of the tinctur. sacr. with tinctur. jalap. apply blisters to the head, back, legs, and thighs, and sinapisms to the feet; and if none of these means should rouse the patient, put an actual cautery to the soles of the feet. After he returns to his senses, the body should be kept open with tinct. sacr. or some other gentle cathartic.

As

As emetics are highly dangerous in the sanguineous apoplexy, so they are often essentially necessary in the apoplexy arising from a pituitous or serous humour.

The sal. vitriol. tart. emet. or vin. antimon. are proper on this occasion.

Pulvis Emeticus Fortissimus.

R. Tart. emet.

Turp. min. sing. gr. v.

Vit. coerule. gr. iiij. m. No liquid is to be drank during the operation of this vomit.

And,

Pulvis Sternutatorius.

R. Afari,

Helleb. alb. ana Di. f. pulv. sternut. ejus paululum infletur in nares frequenter.

Huic Sæpius addatur,

R. Merc. emet. flav. gr. ij. ad v.

Hauftus Volatilis.

R. Lact. ammon. 3i.

Aq. puleg. spirit. 3ij.

Spirit. vol. foetid.

Syr. balsam. ana 3i. f. hauftus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vel,

Vel, Bolus Stimulans.

R. Castor. 3*β.*

Pulv. ari. c. 3*i.*

Syr. croc. q. s. ut f. bolus bis vel ter in die sumendus,  
cum cochlearibus tribus julepi sequentis :

Julepum Foetidum.

R. Aq. puleg. simp. 3*vj.*

Tinctur. valer. vol.

Spirit vol. foetid. ana 3*iii.*

Syr. croc. 3*ij.* m.

In gross habits, mustard-seed swallowed down whole, a spoonful at a time, twice a day, with a free use of horseradish and warm purgatives will be very useful, together with warm nervous remedies.

To prevent relapses, due care should be taken to keep the body open with some aloetic medicine, the feet warm, the neck never too tightly bound; and no meat suppers should, by any means, be allowed. Issues, setons, and perpetual blisters are of great advantage in these cases. If the recovery is from a sanguineous apoplexy, the patient should carefully avoid malt liquors, and all salt acrid

acrid diet; such as salted and high seasoned meats, mustard, onions, spices, generous wine, &c. and should confine himself chiefly to a soft, mild, opening vegetable regimen.

But this kind of diet will be very proper after a recovery from the cold pituitous apoplexy; assisted with emetics and cathartics, repeated at proper intervals, and a course of chalybeate waters, brisk exercise, and dry frictions.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of a Coma, Lethargy, and Carus.*

THESE diseases have a great affinity to the apoplexy. In a *coma*, the patient sleeps profoundly; but when called, awakes, opens his eyes, answers, and immediately falls asleep again. A *lethargy* is a more profound sleep, attended sometimes with a fever, and sometimes with delirium. A *carus* is only a slighter degree of apoplexy, in which you get some broken incoherent answers from the patient; when called, he

he scarce opens his eyes; yet, if he be pricked, he has feeling.

These disorders should be treated by stimulating clysters, volatile fœtids, blisters, cauteries, cupping, and vomits. Out of the fit, if the patient be plethoric or the pulse be full and strong, bleed.

Hauftus Volatilis.

R Sal. vol. c. c.

— succini ana 3i.

Vin. alb. 3iβ. m. fiat hauftus om. nocte sumend.

Elixir Volatile.

R Tinct. guai. vol.

— val. vol. sing. 3ij. m. sumat coch ij. parv. ter de die.

*Coma vigil, coma somnolentum, & cataphora*, are all lesser species of the carus; and differ only in degree, as that differs from the apoplexy.

## C H A P. III.

*Of a Vertigo.*

**A**VERTIGO is the appearance of objects, which are at rest, turning in a circular direction, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight.

Bleeding in the jugulars, or cupping with scarification between the shoulders, or rather in the back part of the head, demand the first attention; then apply blisters, and setons, which should by all means be kept open.—Vomiting is necessary, when it proceeds from a foul stomach, and afterwards a few drops of the elix. vitriol. acid. may be taken two or three times a day. Lenitive purges, are generally adviseable, in all cases of this malady.

*Hauftus Laxativus.*

R. Tinct. sacr. 3i.

Spir. lavend. c. 3i. m. ut f. hauftus.

Beside evacuations, all medicines proper for epileptic and nervous cases, may, in

in general, be judiciously prescribed in this disorder. The waters of Tunbridge, Islington, Spa, and Pyrmont, may also be drank to advantage.

The bark, bitters, and volatiles are here also highly useful.

## C H A P. IV.

### *Of a Catalepsy.*

A CATALEPSY, called also *catoche*, *catochus*, *catalepsis*, and *congelatio*, is a very rare and uncommon distemper, in which the patient remains stiff, senseless, and motionless as a statue, in whatever posture he be seized in, or put into. He neither hears, nor sees, though his eyes be wide open; neither does he feel, though ever so severely pricked or burnt. He generally swallows voraciously whatever is offered him, his countenance appears florid, and towards the close of the fit, he sighs very deep, and so recovers himself.

Blisters, cupping, vomits, and cathartics, with the most active nervous

M

stimu-

stimulants, seem to promise the greatest advantage; setons, and fontanelles, are also of use. The following cataplasm may not be improper in the paroxysm:

Cataplasma Seminis Sinapi.

R Sem. sinap. pulv.

Rad. raphan. contus. ana 3ij.

Acet. acerrim. q. s. ut f. cataplasm. ped. plant. statim applicand.

Mistura Fœtida Volatilis.

R Aff. fœtid. 3ij. solve in

Aq; puleg. simp. 3iv. et adde

Spir. vol. fœtid.

Tinct. valer. vol. ana 3 β. m. et sumat cochl. ij. secundâ vel tertiâ quâque herâ.

Strong emetics are proper.

Pulvis Emeticus Fortis.

R Pulv. ipec. gr. xv.

Tart. emet. gr. iij. m.

Hauftus Emeticus Cœruleus.

R Vit. cœrul. gr. ii. ad iv.

Aq. font. 3ij.

Syr. simp. 3i m.

It is observed by authors, that the catalepsy is a very acute distemper, generally proving mortal in three or four days; and that it sometimes changes into an epilepsy, apoplexy, or melancholy.

C H A P.

C H A P. V.

*Of the Palsy.*

**A**PALSY is a diminution or total privation either of motion or feeling, in one, or more parts of the body. When it happens to all the parts below the head, or to the lower half of the body, it is called *paraplegia*; if one whole side be affected, it is termed *hemiplegia*; and if it be confined to any particular limb, *paralysis*.

When the muscles of the face are paralytic, the source of the disorder is in the brain; but if those be free, the nerves only of the spine, or medulla oblongata, are affected.

Palsies may arise from a constant, and excessive use of warm water. Extreme cold is also very injurious to the membranes, and nerves; in the smallest of which it is capable of producing obstructions, and thus give rise to paralytic disorders. Again, moist and cold air, may cause this distemper; for by moist

ture the vessels of the human body are generally relaxed, by which means their action upon the humours is diminished; in consequence of which the true cause of heat in the body will be soon weakened. When the palsy succeeds an apoplexy, or happens in old age, it is seldom cured.

The regimen should be light, nourishing, and strengthening.

Clysters and vomits, seem to be the first and immediate indication; then blisters, freely and long continued. — Mustard should be externally used, the flour of which must be mixed with water, and the parts well rubbed with it; internally, likewise, it should be swallowed whole: Stimulating frictions, also, promise success.

Infusum Stimulans.

R. Rad. raphan. rustic. 3ij.

Sem. sinap. contus. 3ij.

Rad. valer. sylv. 3β.

Rhabarb. incis. 3ij. contunde simul & infunde in vin. alb. Gallic. libij. s̄epius agitetur & coletur usus tempore. Capiat cochl. iv. pro dosi.

# PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 261

## Hauftus Volatilis.

**R** Aq. puræ  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl. oz.  
---- n. moschat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl.  
Pulv. castor.  
Sal. c. c. ana  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl.  
Syr. aurant.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl. f. hauftus se xtā quāque horā sumendus,  
vel pro re natā.

## Vel, Hauftus Camphoratus.

**R** Aq. puleg. simp.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl.  
Ol. animal. gutt. iv.  
Julep. e camphor.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl. m. f. hauft. bis die sumendus.

## Vel, Hauftus Balsamicus.

**R** Balsam. Peruv. (v. o. solut.)  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl.  
Aq. cinn. simp.  
---- menth. ana  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl.  
Spirit. vol. foetid.  
Syr. croc. ana  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl. f. hauftus octavā vel sextā quāque  
horā sumend.

## Vel, Miftura Foetida.

**R** Lact. ammon.  
Aq. cinn. simp. ana  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl.  
Spirit. vol. foetid.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl.  
Syr. croc.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl. m. sumat cochl.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl. bis vel ter in die.

## Vel, Embrocatio Camphorata.

**R** Ol. Petrol. Barbād.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl.  
Spirit. vin. camphor.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl.  
---- terebinth.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fl. f. embrocatio, quācum foveantur  
partes affectæ, et spina dorfi, mane & vesperi.

## Elixir Foetidum.

Rx Spirit. lavend. c.

Tinct. fuligin.

Spirit. vol. foetid. ana 3iij. m. sumat gutt. xl. subinde  
ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.

Stomach purges, fixed alkaline salts, attenuating gums, and chalybeate waters, must be occasionally exhibited. Setons, and issues, are useful: electricity has been also tried to advantage. Dry frictions, and scourging with nettles are also recommended. But the Bath-waters have most frequently succeeded, where medicines have been unsuccessful.

Electrifying the paralytic part has often been serviceable, so has likewise been the cold bath.

*Tremors*, or paralytic shakings or tremblings of the hands and other parts, frequently follow upon hard drinking, profuse venery, or any other excesses in the non-naturals, and may, in general, be treated as a partial palsy, omitting the evacuations, which would in these cases be injurious. The medicinal waters both of Bath and Bristol, under proper regulations, are very adviseable in these circumstances.

C L A S S

C L A S S . VI.

O F M E N T A L D I S E A S E S .

C H A P . I.

*Of Melancholy and Madness.*

THESE are diseases nearly connected, though they are diametrically opposite in some of their symptoms; for the first is attended with great fear and pensiveness; and the latter with great fury and boldness; but they both agree in being accompanied with a constant delirium, without fever.

They may be occasioned by whatever so disturbs the brain as to affect the mind; such as intense thought, anxious cares and troubles, watchings, frights, fearful and shocking dreams, strong passions, profuse evacuations, or an obstruction of them. Whatever renders the blood and spirits too volatile, causes the mirthful and raving; and whatever,

on the contrary, depresses them, will occasion the melancholy species. If hereditary, they scarce admit of a cure.

The general signs, preceding melancholy, are sadness and dejection, without any antecedent cause; timidity, fondness of solitude, troublesome nights, fretfulness and sickleness, costiveness, little or no urine, indolence, and paleness of visage.—On the contrary, in maniacs, there is an unusual softness, with all the strong appearances of irregular passions; rising sometimes so high, as to give room to apprehend the patient may attempt his own life.

The cure, in bold maniacs, requires a slender and weak regimen; such as gruels, thin panadas, whey, water, and fruits, barley gruel, butter-milk.—

Bleeding is proper in the beginning, and should be frequently repeated in small quantities: but the pulse and other symptoms, will be the best guides. Clysters and vomits should not be spared; for they are most undoubtedly of very great use, and should be either tar-  
tar. emetic. vin. antimon. or ipecacoanha,  
accord-

according to the strength of the patient. Purging must not be forgotten ; nor issues, blisters, setons, &c.—The hot bath is often of the greatest service, in maniacal cases ; bleeding and nitrous medicines being first premised. The following may be useful, as general medicines, in melancholic diseases ::

Pilulæ Moschatæ.

℞ Mosch. 3*i.*

Aff. foetid.

Camphor. ana 3*ij.*

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. xxx.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. pil. n° xx. quarum sumat quinque  
hor. som. & manè cum haustu seq.

Haustus Diureticus.

℞ Aq. puræ 3*i.* β.

Sal. diuretic. 3*β.*

Syr. balsam. 3*i.* f. haustus ; adde tinctur. Thebaic.  
gutt. xx. haustui nocturno.

Pilulæ Sagapeni.

℞ Sagapen. 3*i.*

Tinctur. myrrh. q. s. ut f. pil. iij. hor. som. sum. cum  
haust. supradict. & adde pil. pro re nata, rhabarb. gr.  
v. vel aloës gr. ij. Perstuat in usu pilularum & haustu-  
um per dies triginta.

M. 5

Sal

Sal polychrest, in doses of a drachm, twice or thrice a day, is greatly esteemed by some in these cases.

Valerian 3i. pro dos. cum decoct. cort. also extract. Thebaic. ad gr. ii. pro dos. pro re nata, have done great service. Acet. distillat. given to the quantity of an ounce and an half every day, for one, two, or three months, has been attended with remarkable success in maniacal cases; the patients being first prepared by bleeding and purging, which must be repeated as occasion requires.

Miftura Laxativa.

R Infus. senæ. 3vi.

Tartar. solub. 3β. m. sumat cochl. iii. pro re nata.

Et, Elixir Nitrosum.

R Spirit. nitr. dulc.

Tinctur. melampod.

— castor. ana 3ij. m. et sumat gutt. xxx. ter vel quater in die pro re nata.

In some, shaving the head, cold bathing, with a proper regimen, and confinement, are very essential in the cure of this disorder: and where the patient is

is young and sanguine, remember to bleed and purge frequently; let the diet be very slender, and give anodynes at night.

When madness happens in consequence of nervous and long intermitting fevers, nothing will answer better than the bark, with steel, a proper air, moderate exercise, and a good restorative diet.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of the Furor Uterinus.*

THE furor uterinus is a species of madness peculiar to the female sex, arising from too great a sensibility, or inflammation of the pudenda; or too great an abundance, or aetrimony, of the fluids secreted in those parts. Its principal characteristic is, an immoderate desire of coition, accompanied with libidinous gestures and speeches. The signs at first, are melancholy, great taciturnity, though with lascivious casting about of their eyes, and a redness of the

face. As the disease increases, they scold, cry, then laugh, &c.

The cure consists in removing the heat and irritation, by refrigerants and evacuants, and interposing gentle anodynes. The diet should be cooling and light; such as whey and vegetables. Bleeding is proper, and should be repeated, especially where the pulse is quick and strong. Cooling purges are also useful; such as cremor. tart. with rad. jalap. sal. cathart. amar. tamarind. man. elect. lenit. with nitre dissolved in whey, &c.

*Haustus Sedativus.*

R. Emuls. com. 3ij.

Sa'. diuret. 3i.

Tinct. Theb. gutt. x. f. haustus h. f. sumendus; & repetatur mane, dosin minuendo tinct. Theb. cuius sumat tantummodo guttas quinque.

C H A P. III.

*Of the Hypochondriasis, or Hypochondriac Disease.*

**T**HIS distemper is likewise called *affection hypochondriaca, vapours, and spleen*. It affects the imagination, and is attended with great anxiety, melancholy, and fear; and sometimes uncommon cheerfulness. It arises, in general, from indigestion, a sedentary life, too intense application to study, gross and viscid diet, profuse evacuations, and violent passions.

The signs are, indolence, tremors, despondency, low-spiritedness, dread of dying, costiveness, difficulty of breathing, short cough, flatulence, pale crude urine, spasmodic pains of the head, &c.

The regimen should consist of such food as is light and easy of digestion. Pyrmont water should be recommended to be drank in common, and exercise on horseback. Repeated vomits are very proper here, and a due attention that the

the body be kept soluble with stomachic purgatives. The cold bath, bark, chalybeates, bitters, and volatiles, seem the best remedies, together with the gums, as assafœtida, galbanum, sagapœnum, and myrrh; and castor, musk, camphor, valerian, &c.

Hauſtus Amarus.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. 3iʒ.

Tinctur. aromat.

Vin. chalyb. ana 3i. f. hauſtus circa meridiem, & horā quintā vespertinā ſumendus.

Vel, Hauſtus Amarus Alcalinus.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. 3x.

Sal. absinth. 3i.

Tinct. martis in spirit. ſalis gutt. xxx. m. ſumend. ut  
ſupra.

Vel, Hauſtus Rhabarberi.

℞ Tinct. rhab. vinos.

spirit. ana 3vi. m. f. hauſtus bis in ſeptimanā ſumendus.

Vel, Pilulæ Martiales.

℞ Pil. gummos. 3i.

Rhei 3i.

Sal. martis 3ʒ.

Syr. simp. q. f. pil. n° xvij. ſumat tres li. f. perſiſtat  
in uſu præſcriptorum per menses duos.

Vel,

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 271

### Vel, Haustus Roborans.

R Decoet. cort. Peruv. 3ij.

Tinctur. valer. simp. 3ij.

martis in spirit. sal. gutt. xx. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

If pain and flatulence, with a headache, attend, the following drops are often serviceable :

### Elixir Fœtidum.

R Spirit. volat. fœtid. 3j.

Elix. paregoric. 3ij. m. sumat. gutt. xi. ex haustu aquæ Pyrmont.

In case of convulsions and spasms, prescribe opiates, joined with fœtids, such as,

### Bolus Fœtidus Anodinus.

R Aff. fœtid. 3i.

Mosch. gr. vi.

Tinct. Theb. gutt. x.

♦ Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus pro re nata sumendus.

Cold bathing is highly useful in most hypochondriac cases, proper evacuations having been first premised. The following tincture is likewise of great service, if used daily, and continued for any length of time :

Tinctura

## Tinctura Peruviana.

Rx Cort. Peru. pulv. 3ij.

— aurant.

Rad. gentian. ana 3β. infunde in spir. vin. ten. 1bij.  
per vi. dies; deinde per chartam cola, et sumat cochl.  
i. vel ij. mane & horā septimā vesper. cum part.  
æqual. aq. fontan.

The use of this should be principally in spring and winter, accompanied with chalybeate waters, and regularly continued exercise.

If there be heat and quickness in the pulse, bitters and steel are improper. But a cold infusion of the bark, with elixir of vitriol, should be used.

CLASS

CLASS VII.

OF ASTHMATIC DISEASES.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Peripneumonia Notha.*

THE peripneumonia notha, or *bastard peripneumony*, differs from the *true peripneumony*, or inflammation in the lungs, in having neither extraordinary heat, pain, nor thirst; and by its commonly seizing the old and phlegmatic; and those of weak and lax fibres, and gross habits of body; and particularly hard drinkers. It generally appears at the close of the winter season, and is most prevalent in moist situations, and in foggy weather.

It comes on with a sense of heat and cold alternately; there is a giddiness, and an acute pain in the head when the cough is most troublesome; frequent vomiting, sometimes with, and at other times

times without coughing; turbid urine, with red sediment; a quick difficult breathing, and a remarkable wheezing, whenever the patient coughs. A pain of the whole breast accompanies this disease; but there are no signs of fever, especially in gross habits.

Thin broths, and spoon-meats, with pectoral apozems, are the most proper regimen. Mustard whey, or a decoction of madder root, may be proper as a common drink. Bleeding, in this disorder, is seldom of any service, but on the contrary generally does no harm. If comatose symptoms should appear, with a pretty full pulse, it may be necessary to use the lancet once, and that immediately; but cupping, in this case, would be preferable. Blisters, applied to the back, sides, and arms; and puking, now and then, with small doses of tart. emet. vin. antimon. and oxymel. scillit. are what we are chiefly to depend upon. Emollient opening clysters, and gentle purgatives are also very proper, and should be repeated according to the circumstances

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 275

circumstances of the case; and the following medicines may be interposed:

### Pilulae Pectorales.

R. Millep. p. p. 3ij.  
Gum. ammon. 3iβ.  
Flor. benz. 3i.  
Extr. croci.  
Bals. per. sing. gr. xv.

— Sulph. q. s. ut f. pilulae granorum iv. sumat  
tres ter de die.

### Hauftus Salinus.

R. Aq. puræ 3iβ.  
Sal. c. c. 3iβ.  
Succ. limon. 3ij.  
Syr. balsam.  
Aq. alexet. spirituosa ana 3ij. m. ut f. hauftus, sextis  
horis sumendus.

### Vel, Pilulae Scilliticas.

R. Gum. ammoniac. 3i.  
Scillar. pulv. 3ij.  
Sapon. Venet. 3ij.  
Syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulae n° lxxii. quarum sumat iij.  
mane & nocte.

### Vel, Hauftus Pectoralis.

R. Lact. ammoniac. 3iβ.  
Sperm. cet. (v. o. solut.) 3i.  
Sal. c. c. 3iβ.  
Aq. nuc. moschat. 3ij.  
Syr. balsam. 3i. m. ut f. hauftus.

Elix.

Elix. paregoric. may be taken from xx drops to ʒi. in any of the above forms, provided the expectoration be free; but if it be viscid, avoid opiates, and proceed with the lac ammoniac. only; together with oxymel. scillitic. millepedes, issues, and perpetual blisters; and, after the patient is somewhat recovered, in order to strengthen the habit, have recourse to a dry country air, exercise, asses milk, and decoct. Peruv.

Powder of benzoin may be thrown upon a hot heater, and the fumes received into the lungs.

In case of swelled legs,

Pulvis Catharticus.

R. Pulv. jalap.

Mercur. d. præp. ana gr. x.

Zinziber. pulv. gr. v. m. ut. f. pulvis, pro re nata sumendus.

Vinum Allii.

R. Sem. finap. ʒβ.

Allii ʒiij.

Vin. alb. ℔ij. stent simul, sine calore, per tres vel quatuor dies; tum sumat ʒiv. ad libitum.

C H A P.

C H A P. II.

*Of the Asthma.*

THE asthma is a disease, returning at intervals, attended with a great difficulty of breathing, and wheezing. It is commonly divided into the *humid* and *dry* asthma; according as it happens to be accompanied with expectoration, or not.

It is commonly preceded by a disinclination to motion, loss of appetite, oppression, and flatulency at the stomach, and frequent eructations. After some time the cheeks become red, the eyes grow prominent, and there is such an anxiety and sense of suffocation, that the patient can only breathe in an erect posture, and is scarcely able to speak or expectorate; when he catches a little sleep, he snores vehemently; during the height of the paroxysm, he is desirous of a free cool air; he sweats about the neck and forehead; and sometimes, when he coughs, brings up a little frothy matter

matter with great difficulty ; there is no fever, the pulse is commonly small and weak ; the urine is pale, and discharged in great plenty. As the paroxysm abates there is more or less of an expectation of mucus ; the urine becomes higher coloured, and lets fall a copious sediment.

During the fit, venæsection is necessary, unless extreme weakness, or old age, should forbid it ; and blisters must be applied between the shoulders. Stools should be procured by clysters, and gentle cathartics ; then,

Bolus Pectoralis.

R Pulv. enul. camp. 3i.

— e myrrh. c. gr. x.

Nuc. moschat. torrefact. gr. vi.

Ol. menth. gutt. i.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus h. s. & summò manè su-  
mend. cum haustu sequenti :

Haustrus Volatilis Balsamicus.

R Aq. puræ 3iβ.

— nuc. moschat. 3iii,

Sal. c. c. 3i.

Syr. balsam. 3i. m.

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 279

### Vel, Haustus cum Sagapeno.

R Gum. sagapen. pur. 3*β*.  
Aq. puleg. simp. 3*β*.  
— nuc. moschat. 3ij.  
Syr. balsam. 3i. f. haustus manè & vesperi sumend.  
& adde spirit. c. c. gutt. xx. pro re natâ.

If hysterick, or spasmotic complaints attend, which are not very unusual, add spirit. vol. fœtid. et tinctur. valer. volat. ana p. æ.

### Vel, Bolus Balsamicus.

R Pulv. e myrrh. c. 3*β*.  
Sperm. cet. 3i.  
Balsam. sulph. anisat. gutt. vi.  
Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus h. f. sumendus cum haust.  
seq.

### Haustus Paregoricus.

R Aq. pur. 3*β*.  
— nuc. moschat. 3ij.  
Sal. c. c. gr. vi.  
Elix. paregoric. gutt. xxx. ad. xl.  
Syr. balsam. 3i. m.

### Vel, Elixir Balsamicum.

R Balsam. sulph. anisat.  
— Peruv. ana 3ij. m. sumat. gutt. x. ad  
xx. cum frustulo sacchari; superbib. coehl. iij.  
seq.

Miftura

## Mistura Ammoniacalis.

R<sup>x</sup> Laet. ammoniac. 3 vi.  
Aq. cin. spirituof. 3 ij. m.

## Vel, Electuarium Pectorale.

R<sup>x</sup> Mel. pur. 3 ij.  
Pulv. enul. campan.  
— fem. anis.  
Flor. sulphur. ana 3 ij. f. elect. cujus sumat q. n. m.  
ter in die.

The following pills have been very  
successfully prescribed :

## Pilulæ Scilliæ.

R<sup>x</sup> Pulp. scillæ recent.  
Gum. ammoniac. ana 3 β.  
Flor. benzoin. 3 i.  
Bals. sulph. anisat. q. s. f. pilul. xxiv. quarum sumat  
iii. h. s. & mane, ut opus erit.

And,

## Apozema Pectorale.

R<sup>x</sup> Rub. tinctor. 3 i.  
Macis 3 ij. coq. ex aq. fontan. q. s. ad colatur. 1bij.  
adde.  
Tinct. aromat. 3 ij.  
Syr. limon. 3 ij. m. ut f. apozem. cujus sumat 3 iv.  
ter quaterve de die.

Affafetida, gum ammoniac. elix. pa-  
regor. sal. c. c. and squills, with blisters,  
issues,

issues, and setons, are the chief general remedies in asthmatic complaints. Emetics are very dangerous during the paroxysm; but in the intervals are very proper to prevent a relapse. If the patient be advancing in years, and gouty, blisters to the legs, with fœtid gums, and camphor, are proper to prevent a return; so are also bark, steel, &c. and the patient should be careful never to overload the stomach, or eat late suppers. And costiveness should be prevented, by taking from time to time, a few grains of pil. Ruci, rhubarb, or the like.

The humid asthma is accounted the same with the peripneumonia notha, requiring exactly the same treatment. But the spasmodic, or dry asthma, is different, attacking nervous, relaxed, and often young people. It requires principally the use of nervous medicines and opiates, added to those already mentioned, together with the use of the warm bath, and the vapour of warm water drawn into the lungs during the fit.

N

The

The regimen, of asthmatic people, should consist of light diet, void of flatulency; the air should be such as the patient finds best to agree with him; the exercise moderate; and malt liquors are to be avoided.

C L A S S VIII.

OF CACHEXIES, OR HUMORAL DISEASES.

C H A P. I.

*Of the Dropfy.*

THE dropfy is a preternatural collection of water or serum in some particular part of the body; attended, for the most part, with swelling, thirst, difficulty of breathing, and a discharge of very little urine.—Before this disorder is perfectly formed, the patient is generally said to labour under a *cachexia*; but when it increases so as to cause a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system, it is called *leucophlegmatia*, or *anasarca*. When there is a collection of watery fluids in the abdomen, it is termed an *ascites*; when in the scrotum, *hydrocele*; when in the uterus, *hydrops uteri*; when in the breast, *hydrops pectoris*: when in

the head, *hydrocephalus*.—In most dropical cases, the legs swell and pit towards night; the appetite decays; the face either becomes bloated, or grows thin, emaciated, and pale; and a slow fever and thirst attend.

In all dropsies the diet should be dry and solid; liquids should be sparingly used; and these should consist of good old rich wines, or medicated beer, in order to strengthen the solids, and to promote the renal discharges. Though it sometimes happens by indulging the patient, when urged with excessive thirst, in drinking freely of weak liquors, such as pure water, small beer, or cyder, to the quantity of four or five quarts a day, that a cure hath been brought about, when all medicines have failed.

The following forms, varied as the symptoms indicate, will be found very serviceable for the general cure of this malady; assisted by frictions and proper exercise. And first, where it can be complied with without danger, vomits should be prescribed.

R. Tartar.

# PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 28

R. Tartar. emetic. gr. iv. ad vi.

Vel,

R. Ipecacoanh. 3*i.*

Vel, Haustus Emeticus Scilliticus.

R. Ipecacoanh. 3*β.*

Oxymel. scillitic. 3*i.*

Aq. cinnam. simpl. 3*β.* m. ut f. haustus.

Bolus Emeticus Mercurialis.

R. Pulv. rad. ipec. 3*β.*

Merc. emet. flav. gr. v.

Syr. simpl. q. f. fiat bolus.

Next purge ;

Haustus Purgans.

R. Syr. e spin. cerv. 3*i.*

Pulv. jalap. 3*i.*

— zingiber. 3*β.*

Salis tartar. 3*β.*

Aq. menth. piperitid. simp. 3*i.* m. ut f. haustus.

Vel, Pulvis Purgans.

R. Pulv. scammon. 3*i.*

Gum. guaiac. 3*β.* m. ut f. pulvis.

Vel, Bolus Purgans.

R. Jalap. pulv. 3*i.*

Calomel. gr. viij.

Spec. aromat. gr. vi.

Syr. simpl. q. f. f. bolus.

## Vel, Bolus Elaterii.

R. Elater. gr.  $\beta$ . ad gr. ii.  
 Ol. juniper. gutt. iv.  
 Sacchari  $\vartheta$   $\beta$ .  
 Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus.

## Vel, Haustus cum Gambogia.

R. Jalap. pulv.  $\vartheta$  i.  
 Gambog.  
 Zingiber. pulv. ana  $\vartheta$   $\beta$ .  
 Syr. simpl. 3ij.  
 Aq. menth. 3i. f. haustus.

Or take from a drachm to half an ounce expressed juice of the root of iris luteus, night and morning.

Then use diuretics;

## Elixir Cupri.

R. Limatur cupri gr. xx.  
 Spirit. sal. ammoniac. 3i $\beta$ . digere ut f. tintura coerulea; cuius sumat guttas quatuor ex hydromel. mane & vesperi, & augeatur dosis ad xxx. gutt. vacuo ventriculo.

The following has cured a confirmed ascites;

## Tinctura Millipedarum.

R. Milliped. siccata. & pulv. 3ij.  
 Coccinel. pulv.  
 Nuc. moschata ana 3i.  
 Aq. juniper. comp. Spir.

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 287

Spir. vol. aromat. ana  $\frac{3}{i}$ . vitro arête clauso, digere in calore arenæ per hor. xij. deinde per chartam cola, ut tinctura; cuius sumat gutt. lx. vini albi haustu, diebus à purgationibus liberis.

### Haustu Diureticus.

R Infus. amar. simp.  $\frac{3}{i}\beta$ .

Sal. diuretic.  $\frac{3}{\beta}$ .

Aq. raph. c.  $\frac{3}{\beta}$ . m. f. haustu ter in die sumendus; cui adde spirit. Minderer.  $\frac{3}{ij}$ . si opus fuerit.

### Vel, Haustu Scilliticus.

R Aq. cinnam. spirituof.  $\frac{3}{i}$ .

Acet. scillitic.  $\frac{3}{\beta}$ . ad  $\frac{3}{ij}$ .

Spirit. lavend. c.

Syr. croc. ana  $\frac{3}{i}$ . m.

### Mistura Diuretica.

R Sal. tart.  $\frac{3}{i}$ .

Acet. scill.  $\frac{3}{i}\beta$ .

Aq. menth. pip.  $\frac{3}{vi}$ .

Vin. ant.  $\frac{3}{ij}$ .

Tinct. theb.  $\frac{3}{i}$ .

Syr. e cort. aur.  $\frac{3}{\beta}$ . m. sumat  $\frac{3}{i}$ . subinde.

### Vel, Bolus Diureticus.

R Pulv. scillar.  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

Spec. aromat.

Nitr. pur. ana gr. vi.

Confect. Democrat.  $\frac{3}{i}$ .

Syr. zingiber. q. f. f. bolus h. f. sumendus.

## Cerevisia Diuretica.

R Sem. dauc. syl. libi.

Rad. hellen.

Bac. junip.

Sem. fænic. dul. ana lib. β. m. fiat species infund.  
in cerevisiæ fortis cong. x. per decem dies dos.  
lib. β. bis terve de die.

And in most hydropic cases, we may  
very freely recommend mustard-feed,  
horse-radish, &c.

In persons of a robust constitution we  
may prescribe as follows, in an ana-  
farca :

## Pilulæ Catharticæ.

R Pil. ex colocynth. simp. 3i.

Gambog. gr. v.

Merc. dulc. præp. gr. iij.

Ol. juniper. gutt. iij. f. pil. vel bolus, horâ somni su-  
mendus.

## Infusio Cinerum Genistæ.

R Ciner. genist.

Milleped. vivent. ana 3ij.

Rad. raphan. rustic.

---- jalep.

Sal. tartar. ana 3i. infunde in vin. Rhenan. libv.  
leni calore per. xxx horas; deinde cola pro usu;  
sumat cochl. iij. bis vel ter in die.

A spoon-

A spoonful of unbruised mustard-seed may be taken morning and night; or, ʒij. to ʒβ. of ciner. genist. in a decoction of juniper; or garlic, and the squill pills, with some proper julep. DOVER's powder, given to the quantity of ʒij. over-night, for three or four nights successively, has been sometimes found very efficacious.

Scarify and blister the legs where it is necessary; and,

Bolus Diureticus.

℞ Sapon. venet. ʒi.

Gum. ammoniac. ʒβ.

Pulv. scillar. siccat. gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus sextâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Where squills are given as a diuretic, that dose is the best which fits most easy on the stomach, without creating a lasting nausea, which very small doses of this medicine are sometimes very apt to produce.

Sudorifics are also very proper.

Bolus Scilliticus.

℞ Stillar. pulv. gr. v.

Pulv. ari comp. gr. x.

Pulv. zingiber. gr. v.

Syr. aurant. q. f. f. bolus bis in die sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Cardiacus.

R Confec<sup>t</sup>. cardiac. 3*i*.

Sal. succin. gr. v.

Ol. juniper. ij. m. ut f. bolus.

Vel, Hauftus Diureticus.

R Ciner. genist. 3*i*.

Vin. amar. 3*ij*. m. ut f. hauftus.

Vel, Pulvis Emeticus.

R Tartar. emetic. gr. i.

Cal. antimon. 3*β*. m. & sumat vesperi.

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus.

R Pulv. castor. gr. xv.

Sal. succini gr. v.

---- c. c. gr. vi.

Opii gr. i.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus Ammoniacalis.

R Pulv. rad. ipecacoan. gr. iv.

Extract. Thebaic. gr. i.

Sal. ammoniac. 3*i*.

Syr. croc. q. f. f. bolus sumendus horâ decubitus.

Vel, Bolus Sudorificus Antimonialis.

R Tartar. emet. gr. ii.

Extract. Thebaic. gr. i.

Gum.

Gum. guaiac. 3*i.*  
Camphor. grana *iv.*  
Syr. croc. *q. s. f.* bolus.

Vel, Haustus Diaphoreticus.

R Aq. raphan. *c. 3i.*  
Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. *xxx.*  
Vin. antim. *3i. f.* haust. h. *s. f.* sumend. & repetend. pro  
re natâ.

Emetics and cathartics, in small doses, frequently and alternately repeated, have been often given with success in an ascites; and diuretics, together with corroborants, should be always joined and used at intervals during the course of purges.

If a dropsy happens in consequence of an obstructed perspiration, or drinking large quantities of cold water, diaphoretics are very plainly indicated.—If from hard drinking, exercise on horseback, and the use of wine under proper restrictions, may be recommended; if from a consumptive diathesis, diuretics and corroborants will be most proper: if it happens after large hæmorrhages, or long continued fevers, purge sparingly. The chief

chief dependence is then on bitters and chalybeates.

The following pills have been used successfully, drinking largely during their operation.

Pilulæ ex Helleboro.

℞ Extr. helleb. nig.

Myrrhæ ana ʒi.

Card. bened. ʒx. m. fiat massa sumat tres ad decens  
omni hora donec purgetur.

The following medicines have given great relief in the dropsy, where the legs and thighs were much swelled and water in the abdomen, even in old age, after premising an antimonial vomit :

Haustus Aloeticus Alcalinus.

℞ Vin. aloet. alkal. ʒi.

--- Rhenan. ʒij.

Sacchar. alb. ʒi. m. ut f. haustus, omni vesperi su-  
mendus.

Pilulæ e Cicuta cum Mercuris.

℞ Argent. viv. gr. iv.

Mucilag. gum. Arab. q. f. optimè misceantur; et  
adde extract. cicutæ gr. v. f. pilul. iij. hor. som. &  
manè sumendæ.

If all medicines fail, the only chance left is to have recourse to the paracentesis,

tesis, or tapping, which ought to be oftener performed than it is, and much more early in the disease; and not be deferred till the abdomen become greatly distended, and the viscera spoiled by long soaking in the extravasated fluids. After the waters have been evacuated, and the patient somewhat recovered, the bark, steel, frictions, and exercise in a dry country air, bid the fairest to prevent a relapse.

In a cachexia, the sal diureticus, gum. ammon. oxymel. scilit. elix. aloe. pil. ammon. decoct. juniper. &c. with proper evacuants, riding on horseback, and German Spa-waters, are of great use.

In the hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum, the water is contained in the tunica vaginalis, and the disease confined to the part. The tumour here may be opened with a trocar in the most depending part of the scrotum; and though this is not properly a radical cure, yet it sometimes proves one, and is to be preferred to any other method.

The

The radical cure of this disease, when the patient falls under the hands of a surgeon, has been attempted in three methods. The inner part of the cyst, or tunica vaginalis, was formerly entirely dissected away; but this painful, tedious operation is now mostly disfused, and either a large opening is made with a caustic into the part, or the cyst encouraged to slough or suppurate away.

When water is contained in the cellular membranes of the scrotum, it is to be treated as an anasarca, and scarifications in the skin of the legs will answer as well as upon the part.

In a dropsey of the uterus, use fomentations, and vapour-baths, and give attenuant and resolvent medicines, such as soap, gum. ammon. pulv. e myrrh. comp. pil. merc. &c. with stimulating clysters, and emetics.

The hydrops pectoris requires perpetual blisters on the legs, and the exhibition of diuretics; purgatives are seldom of service in this case, but rather tend to weaken the body than to evacuate the water. If these prove ineffectual,

tual, the last resource recommended by authors is to puncture the thorax, which demands the assistance of a skilful and experienced operator.

The hydrocephalus is a distemper in a manner peculiar to young children ; perpetual blisters, issues, fetons, cauteries, and discutient applications, are what are commonly advised externally, in this fatal disease ; and internally, small doses of calomel, rhubarb, &c. with strengthening medicines, and a carminative diet.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of the Tympany.*

THE tympany is a flatulent tumour of the abdomen. It may arise from a variety of causes, and is sometimes the consequence of the unseasonable use of opiates in the dysentery, or of the bark in intermittents ; by which meant the colon becomes greatly distended with air, and forms a true *tympanites*.

If it be attended with febrile symptoms, bleeding may be first premised.

The

The body is to be kept regularly open with rhubarb, or some other gentle cathartic, joined with a few grains of the spec. aromat. All strong purging medicines, and carminatives without laxatives, are generally hurtful. An electuary of chamomile flowers with ginger, and a small proportion of steel, may be given as a corroborant; and the patient may wash it down with a draught of the infus. amar. simp. Frictions of the abdomen, swathing it with a small flannel belt, and a regular course of exercise, are what are particularly serviceable in this disorder.

## C H A P. III.

*Of the Chlorosis, and Obstruction of the  
Menses.*

THESE are commonly attended with a plethora, a listlessness to motion, a heaviness, paleness of complexion, pain in the back and loins, with a depravity of all the functions, haemorrhages at the nose, pains in the head, with a great sense.

fense of weight across the eyes ; loathing of food, a quick and weak pulse, fluor albus, hectic heats, coughs, hysterick fits, florid colour at times, tension of the uterus, and turgid veins.

It may be doubted whether this obstruction is so often the cause as the consequence of other disorders ; as, in general, the cure depends upon remedying the indisposed habit of body, whence very opposite methods of treatment are often requisite.

If a viscosity of the blood be the cause, attenuants ; if a plethora, bleeding in the feet will be proper. They generally arise either from a defect of fluids, or obstructions and plenitude of the uterine vessels. In the former case, active deobstruents will not prevail till the digestions are mended, and the blood is determined to the uterus in a sufficient quantity.

#### Hauſtus Emmenagogus.

R. Tinctur. sacr.

Ol. amygd. ana 3 vi.

Aq. puleg. 3 i.

Tinctur.

Tinctur. melampod. gutt. xx. f. haust. h. s. sumend. & per tres vices repetendus, vel pre re natâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Ecphracticæ.

R. Pil. Rufi 3i.

Sal. martis grana tria, m. f. pil. h. s. sumendæ.

In pale cachectic habits, chalybeates may be freely used; but by no means in the plethoric. Pediluvia, in both cases, are very proper.

Obstinate chloroses have often given way to the following treatment, when the humours have been sluggish and cold, from a spontaneous gluten:

Pulvis Martialis.

R. Spec. aromat.

Flor. Martial. ana 3β.

M. f. pulvis horâ somni sumendus ex cochl. i. fyr. simp.

Mustard-seed, swallowed whole twice or thrice a day, to the quantity of a small spoonful, has often promoted the menses, when other means have failed.

The tinctura melampodii has been greatly recommended, from 3ii. to 3β. three or four times every day.

Pilulæ

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### Pilulæ Emmenagogæ.

R. Pil. Rufi. 3*i.*

— foetid.

— gummos. ana 3*β.*

Merc. dulc. præp. gr. x. f. pilulæ n° xx. capiat unam  
hora decubitus.

### Bolus e Myrrha.

R. Pulv. e myrrh. c. 3*i.*

— castor gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut. f. bolus sextâ quâque herâ sumen-  
dus cum haustu sequente :

### Haustus Melampedii.

R. Aq. puleg. simp. 3*i.*

Tinctur. melampod. gutt. xxx.

Syr. croc. 3*i.* f. haustus.

In case of indigestion, and in cachectic constitutions, vomits may be given, also small doses of pilul. Rufi, and calomel. Occasional venæsection is of use, in those of a plethoric habit.

### Electarium Martiale.

R. Conserv. absinth. marit. 3*i.*

Rubig. ferri præp. 3*vi.*

Æthiop. mineral. 3*β.*

Canel. alb. 3*ij.*

Castor. pulv. 3*i.*

Syr. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. cujus sumat n. m. molem  
ter in die cum cochlearibus duobus sequentis vini  
medicati :

Vinum

## Vinum Martiale.

R. Limatur ferr.

Cort. Peruv.

Canel. alb. ana 3ij.

Rhabarb. 3β. digere in vin. Rhenan. veter (*old bock*)

lbijj. per dies aliquot: tum cola pro usu.

## Vel, Haustus Martialis.

R. Tinctur. mart. in spirit. salis gutt. xx.

Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3ij.

Aq. nuc. mosch.

Syr. aurant. ana 3i. f. haust. bis in die sumend.

## Vel, Electarium Ecphracticum.

R. Sal martis (aut vitriol. virid. vulg. ad albedinem torrefact. et in tenuissimum pulverem redact.) 3β.

Pulv. crystal. tart.

— sensæ.

— jalap.

— zingib. ana 3β.

Ol. caryoph. gutt. vi.

Syr. cort. aurant. q. f. ut f. elect. molle, ad magn. n. m. bis in die sumend. superbib. haust. infus. salv. vel vin. tepid. cum zingiber. mist.

Bathing the feet in warm water, at the same time using tight ligatures about the thighs, has brought an immediate flow.

flow of the menses. Electricity has likewise sometimes succeeded.

The following pills and julep have been given with success in bloated habits, and obstructed menses :

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Gummosæ.

℞ Pil. ecphractic. 3i.

— gummos. 3β. f. pil. xvij. quarum sumat  
iii. hor. som. et mane cum cochl. iv. julep.  
sequent.

Julepum Diureticum.

℞ Aq. junip. comp. 3iβ.

— puleg. simp. 3iv.

Syr. croc. 3ij. m.

Bolus Deobstruens.

℞ Pulv. e myrrh. c. 3i.

Flor. mart. gr. vi.

Extr. sabin. gr. iv.

Syr. croci q. f. fiat bolus ter de die sumendus.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of the Atrophy, or Nervous Consumption.*

WHEN there is a wasting of the body without a fever, and other hectic symptoms, the disorder is called an *atrophy*, or nervous consumption.

If the appetite and digestion be bad, and the legs swell, vomit with ipecacuanha, and then prescribe as follows :

**Hauftus Martialis.**

R Infus. amar. simp. 3i.

Tinctur. mart. gutt. xx.

Aq. nuc. moschat.

Syr. balsam. ana 3i. f. hauftus ter in die sumendum.

If scrophulous symptoms attend, give the steel drops in a draught of the decoct. cort. Peru.

If the wasting of the body be occasioned by the fluor albus and large evacuations, nothing will answer better than a decoct. sarsaparil. milk, spa-water, gentle riding on horseback, country air, and the cortex.

If

If it be attended with a scorbutic putrid diathesis, avoid giving opiates. Pectorals, and the scorbutic juices, the decoct. cort. and goat's whey, will in this case be the most rational treatment.

If worms be the cause of an atrophy, we must have recourse to anthelmintics.

If asthmatic symptoms prevail, prescribe the pil. scillitic. spirit. volat. fœtid. blisters, oxymel scillitic. &c.

If hypochondriac and hysterick affections are the cause, apply to chalybeates, fœtids, exercise, gentle vomits, and those frequently repeated.

If the disease proceeds from a venereal taint, which is, indeed, often the case, treat it with the decoct. farsaparil. pil. mercurial. small doses of calomel, a solution of merc. corros. subl. and in some cases with a milk-diet and pectorals; but here, as in most confirmed consumptive cases, very little is to be expected towards its radical cure.

A constant use of gentle laxatives is requisite in most species of this complaint.

## C H A P. V.

*Of the Jaundice.*

THE jaundice is an universal yellowness tinging the skin, chiefly observable in the whites of the eyes; owing to the bile mixing itself in too great a proportion with the blood; it may be occasioned by obstructions, viscid bile, small stones, or spasms in the biliary ducts, inflammation, or schirrhous.

Nature has made a great apparatus for the formation of bile: hence its great use in the animal œconomy, and the diseases consequent on its viscidity, which are apparent in the lives of the sedentary, by costiveness, &c. as the contrary happens to free livers, where the salts being exalted, diarrhoeas and fevers frequently attend.

The symptoms of a jaundice are, inactivity, lassitude, anxiety, sickness, oppression at the breast, difficult respiration, pain about the pit of the stomach,

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dry skin with an itching, costiveness, hard, white, or greyish stools, yellow and high-coloured urine, with a bitterish taste in the mouth.—A jaundice arising from an obstruction in the gall-bladder is not so bad as that from a scirrhous liver.

The diet should be attenuating.—In the beginning, especially if an inflammation of the liver be suspected, bleed, and then purge with the following:

### Potio Purgans.

R Infus. fen. com. 3ij. β.

Tinctur. fen.

— rhab. vinos. ana 3ij. m.

### Haustus Salinus.

R Aq. puræ 3i. β.

Succ. limon. 3 β.

Sal. absinth. 3 i.

Aq. alexet. spirituof. 3ij.

Syr. ex althea 3i. f. haustus sexta vel octava quaque horâ sumendus.

### Bolus Diureticus.

R Sapon. optim. 3 β.

Sal. diuretic. 3 β.

Syr. aurant. q. f. f. bolus sumendus ter in diē cum haustu jam præscripto.

O

In

In case a sickness at the stomach should  
harrass the patient,

Mistura Cretacea.

R Aq. puræ 3 vi.

— nuc. moschat. 3 vi.

Magnes. alb. 3 ij.

Cret. præp. 3 β.

Syr. ex alth. 3 ij. m. sumat cochl. iij. subinde.

Pilulæ Purgantes.

R Sapon. optim. 3 ij.

Scillar. pulv. 3 iβ.

Magnes. alb.

Pulv. rhab. ana 3 β.

Syr. ex alth. q. f. pilulæ n° xl. quarum sumat  
tres ter in die; superbib. 3 ij. sequent. tinct. vi-  
nos.

Vinum Ictericum.

R Rad. curcum.

Rubiæ tinctor. ana 3 i.

Milleped. viv. contus. 3 β.

Canel. alb. 3 ij. digere in vin. Rhenan. 35 iiij. per hor.  
xxiv. et cola.

Hauftus Aloeticus.

R Vin. aloet. al.

Aq. Puleg. ana 3 i.

Tinct. rhab. spir. 3 i. m. fiat hauftus h. som.  
sum.

If a jaundice succeeds colics, after  
gentle purging with infus. sen. &c. or-  
der

der the saline draughts, with confect. card. 9i. If it be accompanied with violent pain about the pit of the stomach, it must be assuaged by giving repeated doses of opium.

If it be attended with a fever, bleed moderately, and prescribe a decoction of hemp-seed.—If it proceed from sluggish viscid bile, frequent vomits will answer better than any other method, together with mercurial purges, or small doses of calomel, with a free use of sal. diuretic. squills, gum ammoniac, &c.

*Pilulæ purgantes.*

**R** Extr. cath.

Sap. amygd. ana 3i.

Merc. calc. gr. iii.

Ol. jun. gutt. xij. m. fiat pilulæ xxiv. sumat iiij. vel. iv. om. nocte.

In an inveterate jaundice, good effects have been found from 9i. of volatile alkaline salt, given three or four times a day: and the following has also been found successful in a very obstinate case:

*Pilulæ e Calomelano.*

**R** Merc. dulc. præp. gr. i.

Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. ij.

O 2

Conf.

Conf. cynosbat. q. s. f. pil. i. h. f. f.—Sumat etiam  
ʒiv. decoct. sequentis ter die.

Decoctum Juniperi.

℞ Summit. juniper. ʒij.  
Bac. juniper. contus. ʒi.  
Coque in ℔ib. aq. font. ad ℔i. adde  
Vin. antimon. ʒij.  
Aq. nuc. mosch.  
Syr. ex. alth. ana ʒi. m.

Riding on horseback, with the use of mineral waters, will be very proper in this case; particularly Harrowgate-waters. They should be drank, however, at the fountain-head, and in the proper seasons, viz. the spring, and in the beginning of summer: but if there be a necessity for their use, they may be drank at all times.

Madder-root, either in powder or decoction, is esteemed serviceable in this disease.

If hæmorrhages attend this disorder, be cautious how you order attenuants, aloetics, volatiles, or chalebeates. The acid and demulcent methods, with gentle evacuations, will in this case be the most proper.

C H A P.

## C H A P. VII.

*Of the Lepra Arabum, or Elephantiasis.*

THE leprosy of the Arabians is also known in the West Indies, by the name of the *black scurvy*. It is contagious, and an African disease: and comes on gradually; first, in numerous spots on the body, of a yellow brown cast, which soon after turn purple, and of a copper colour. They chiefly appear on the forehead and chin. These increase, and grow thick and rough, with hard scales; a numbness succeeds in the fingers and toes; the hair falls off; the breath becomes difficult and foetid; and the voice hoarse. The lobes of the ears grow thick, the cheeks large, and the face acquires a livid hue: rest is disturbed. These symptoms increase until the parts crack with dry fissures and knots; then follow ulcers of a virulent kind, affecting the hands and feet, with a fever which closes the fatal scene.

Persons labouring under this terrible malady are much disposed to venery.

Most of these symptoms are also observed in the elephantiasis.

Bleeding and antimonial vomits seem to be proper here, especially in the beginning.

Pilulæ Alterantes.

R: Sulphur. antimon. præcipitat. 3iv.

Mercur. calcinat. lævigat. 3ij.

Gum. guaiac. pulv. 3ij.

Ol. sassafras gutt. xx.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n° lxxx. sumat iij. omni nocte h. f. superbib. haustum apozem. seq. tefact.

Apozema Alterans.

R: Decoct. sarsaparil. libiβ.

Aq. juniper. c. 3iv.

Sal. diuretic. 3ij. m. Sumat etiam 3vij. hujus. mane in lecto cum vin. antimon. gutt. xl.

This should be continued for two or three months at least, with a due regard, at the same time, to a proper regimen. All fat, or pickled and dried meats should be avoided, as well as pork, high sauces, butter, cheese, beer, spirits, and wine of

of all sorts. Use sub-acid diluents, aperient infusions, and gentle cathartics.

This disease sometimes terminates in the arthritic, or joint-evil, depriving the patient of all sensation ; and by degrees corrodes the tendons and vessels, so as to occasion the dropping off of the joints ; and at last ulcerating the whole body, and becomes highly infectious and fatal.

The kermes mineral, with camphor, may probably be of use in these cases, with decoct. farsaparil.

## C H A P. VIII.

### *Of the Lepra Græcorum.*

THE leprosy of the Greeks is a disease much more known in hot countries than in our parts ; and is very desperate and deplorable in its effects, and not easily to be thoroughly eradicated. It appears in dry scurfy scales and scabs, and is deeper rooted in the skin than that of the Arabians. It is attended with great itching, and often destroys not only the

cuticle, but even the excretory vessels and surface of the skin itself, and discharges a thickish sort of liquor, which forms itself into crusts and scales, which is the pathognomonic symptom of this most hideous disease.

The diet should be very sparing, light and easy ; the body be kept lax ; and, frequent use be made of warm baths, in which emollient herbs may be boiled.

The following, persisted in for five or six weeks, will be often effectual :

Bolus Alterans.

R<sup>e</sup> Antim. crud. 3 β.

Conf. coch. hort. 3 i.

Syr. simp. q. f. fiat bolus bis terva de die sum.

Pilulæ Mercuriales.

R<sup>e</sup> Mercur. calcinat. gr. vi.

Sulph. antimon. præcip. gr. xxiv.

Pil. e styrac. gr. xxv.

Syr. e mecon. q. f. f. pil. viij. non deaurandæ ;  
sumat unam omni nocte h. f.

Perhaps the following cannot be exceeded in this disease :

R<sup>e</sup> Pil. Æthiop. gr. x. sumat omni nocte h. f. & omni  
alter. mane sumat 3ij. sal. polychrest. in ibi. aq.  
fontan.

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fontan. cum paululo syr. simplicis mist. Persistat in usu horum pro re nata.

### Sea-water is also useful.

#### Vel, Bolus Mercurialis.

R Mercur. calcinat. gr. i.

Sulphur. antimon. præcip. gr. iiiij.

Conserv. cynosbat. 3i. f. bolus horâ somni sumend. superbib. haustum decoct. sarsaparillæ.

#### Vel, Electarium Alterans.

R Æthiop. mineral.

Antimon. levigat. ana 3iβ.

Conserv. cochl. hortens. 3i.

Syr. simp. q. f. f. elect. sumat n. m. molem ter in die superbib. haustum decoct. sarsaparillæ; vel interior cortic. ulmi; vel aq. benedict. comp. 3iv.

#### Vel, Pulvis Alterans.

R Sulphur. antimon. præcip.

Merc. dulc. subl. ana 3ij.

Mercurius in crassum pulverem redact. lævigetur super marmor. per vices addendo paulatim sulphur. antimon. & diurno tritu fiat pulvis subtilissimus.

#### Vel, Pilulæ Alterantes Guaiacinæ.

R Hujus pulveris 3β.

Gum. guaiac. 3iij.

Resin. guaiac. 3iij.

Balsam. copaiv. q. f. f. massa pilularis ex cuius sing. drachm. formentur pil. n° xxi. sumat duas vel tres h. f. & mane.

O 5

This

This method, closely followed for five or six weeks, has often cured the most obstinate skin diseases; and I should, at the same time, strongly recommend the decoct. lignorum to be drank very plentifully.—The following medicated wine may likewise be of use:

Vinum Antiscorbuticum.

℞ Acetos.

Becabung.

Naftur. aquatic.

Cochl. hortens. ana m. iii.

Rad. enul. campan.

—Raphan. rustic. ana ȝiȝ.

Sem. cochlear. hortens. ȝiȝ. vini alb. libv. digere per duos dies & cola; sumat ȝiv. bis in die.

Linimentum Saturninum.

℞ Ung. simpl. ȝiȝ.

Soc. sat. ȝij. m. f. lin. p. aff. appl.

The leprosy, commonly met with in England, seems to be a local disease of the cutis, and its vessels and glands; and may sometimes be owing to what the common people call a surfeit, or cold. Of nine cases in ten of the leprous patients who frequent the waters of Bath,  
as

as is found by long experience, the stagnating humours seem to have acquired various degrees of acrimony, and to give a preternatural hardness and thickness of the cutis.—Mercurials, and the remedies recommended above with warm bathing, will contribute greatly to cleanse and soften the cutis; and afterwards the cortex, sea-bathing, exercise, and a milk diet, will be proper to strengthen the whole body, and restore a natural and plentiful perspiration.

*Scabby eruptions* on the skin, which are so frequently met with in common practice, require the same kind of treatment which hath just now been prescribed for the lepra. These sorts of cutaneous diseases are commonly called *scurbutic eruptions*; but are carefully to be distinguished from the real *scurbutic spots*, which are not of a scabby or scurfy nature, as in these cases, but are purple, yellow, or livid spots, not raised above the surface of the skin, but greatly resemble bruise-marks, and flea-bites. A mistake here might be of very dangerous consequence; for the true *scurvy* is a putrid disease,

which requires lenient and antiseptic remedies, and where mercurials and rough medicines might prove fatal; whereas in the cutaneous foulnesses, we are now speaking of, they are frequently of the greatest service.

In some obstinate cutaneous eruptions, the following medicated drinks have been found very useful:

Decoctum Scorbaticum.

R<sup>e</sup> Summit. junip. incis.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

Baccar. junip. contus.

Zingib. incis. ana  $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Caryoph. aromat. contus.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. coque in aq. pur. cong. ix. ad colatur cong. viij. paulò ante finem cocturæ adjiciendo caryoph. et adde sing. cong. liquoris colati, spum. sacchar. (*molasses*)  $\frac{1}{2}$ i. tum ponatur in loco tepido, & spum. cerevis. (*barm*)  $\frac{1}{2}$ β. adject. fiat fermentatio, quâ peractâ reponatur liquor lagenis vitreis, bene clausis, ad usum; et bibat æger  $\frac{1}{2}$ i. quotidie horis medicis.

Cerevisia Scorbatica.

R<sup>e</sup> Fol. cochl. hortens.  $\frac{1}{2}$ i.

— nasturt. aquat.

— becabung.

Summit. abietis.

— genistæ, ana m. x.

Rad. raphan. rustic.

Rad.

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Rad. lapath. acut. ana ibi.

Aurant. incis. n<sup>o</sup> xx. m. & adde cerevisia non lupulatae, tempore fermentationis, cong. x. & quando ad maturitatem pervenerit, fit pro potu ordinario.

To this may be occasionally added,

Rad. rhabarb.

Sem. sinap.

Canel. alb.

The unguentum e sulphure is applicable to a vast number of cutaneous eruptions, which are not suspected to be the true itch.

In very viscid habits gum guaiac. mil-lepedes, æthiops, and steel, will be adviseable.

In a variety of cases, where the skin has been over-run with a watery, itchy, spreading eruption, more particularly incident to old people, nothing has been more effectual than a strong decoction of the juniper tops and berries long persist-ed in, and drank to the quantity of a quart a day. Should this fail, the pil. Æthiopic. will be worth trying.

A decoction of the inner-bark of the common elm, gathered fresh from the tree,

tree, has likewise been found of service in cutaneous foulnesses ;

Decoctum Ulmi.

R Cort. ulm. interior. recent.

Aq. font. libv. coque ad colatur. libij. cuius bibat lib. β. bis in die.

It should be continued for a length of time to answer any good purpose ; and if the efflorescence of the skin should be increased after its first taking, it is rather a circumstance in its favour.

## C H A P. IX.

### *Of the Scurvy.*

THE scurvy is a putrid disease very fatal to seamen, and to people shut up in garrisons and besieged places, who are in want of vegetables, fermented liquors, and a sound nourishing diet. It commonly begins with heaviness, weariness, and a disinclination to move or stir about ; these are succeeded by spongy putrid gums, an offensive breath, a fal-

a fallow and bloated countenance ; hæmorrhages from the nose and gums ; difficulty of breathing, especially on motion ; dejection of spirits ; swelling of the legs ; purple, yellow, or livid spots on the skin, not rising above the surface, greatly resembling bruise-marks, and flea-bites ; tumours in various parts of the arms and legs ; and a contraction in the flexor tendons of the ham.

The cure of this disease depends entirely on the use of fresh vegetables, particularly lemons, oranges, limes, apples, citrons, scurvy-grass, cresses, endive, lettuce, purslain, dandelion, fumitory, &c.

The method of cure, in other cases, ought to be adapted to the circumstances of those who are most subject to this disease ; that is, sea-faring people, during long cruises, and tedious voyages : for it would be in vain to prescribe plenty of vegetables and fresh broths, for the cure of such patients as these, where neither vegetables, nor broths, are to be had.

For

For the prevention of this disease at sea, some have advised malt to be carried aboard, and a wort fresh made from this to be used daily, which may likewise cure the complaint after it has appeared\*. Others advise an allowance of sugar, molasses, and orange or lemon-juice to the men, and others the impregnation of the water which is drank with fixed air. But this is an important subject not to be fixed by mere speculation, and therefore requiring more trials than have yet been made, before the most beneficial method of conducting ourselves is absolutely determined.

## C H A P. XI.

*Of the Schoprula.*

THIS disease is attended with scirrhous unequal tumours, which chiefly affect the glandular parts of the body; especially about the neck, and under the

\* Some authors recommend four crout or four cabbage.

jaws.

jaws. In the eye it creates inflammation; in the eye-lids, a soreness and small ulcerations; and in the canthi, a fistula lachrymalis; in the lips, thickness and chaps; and, sometimes it even ulcerates the nostrils.

These affections generally are not attended with pain, neither do the tumours readily suppurate.

In children these tumours may proceed from bad diet, which time, exercise, and a proper course of alteratives, may possibly relieve: without which care and circumspection the malady increases, and they become truly scrophulous.

The diet should be light and of easy digestion, with a due attention to the non-naturals. Exercise in moderation will be very conducive towards the re-establishment of health.—Pork, cheese, butter; all smoked and dried meats; fish, pickles, and high aromatic sauces are by no means to be allowed.

Bleeding in the beginning, under proper restrictions, may be necessary; then,

## Bolus Purgans.

**R** Rad. jalap. pulv. gr. xv.  
**Merc.** dulc. præp. gr. iii.  
**Ol.** carui gutt. i.  
**Syr.** rofar. q. f. f. bolus summo mane sumendus cum  
debito regimine.

## Vel, Bolus Rhei cum Mercurio.

**R** Pulv. rhab. 3i.  
**Merc.** dulc. præp. gr. v.  
**Ol.** carui. gutt. i.  
**Syr.** rof. q. f. m.

Then the following :

## Pulvis Spongiosus.

**R** Spong. ust. 3i.  
**Pulv.** rhab. gr. iv. f. pulvis mane & vesperi sumendus  
superbib. haustum seri lactis.

The cort. Peruv. and millepedes have been found very serviceable in scrophulous cases. Sea-water drinking, and immersions in the same element, have of late years much prevailed, and with some success, adhering to a course of alternatives at the same time ;

## Electarium Scrophulosum.

**R** **Æthiop.** mineral.  
vegetab. ana 3ij.  
**Milleped.** præp. 3β.

Spong.

Spong. ust.

Sulphur. præcipitat. ana 3ij.

Conserv. lululæ 3vi.

Syr. alth. q. f. ut f. elect. de quo sumat n. m. mō-  
lem mane & vesperi superbib. decoct. sarsaparil. lib. β.  
vel aq. marinæ eandem quantitatem.

The æthiop. antimon. has done great things in these cases.

Madder-root has been advantageous in some cases; as have even mercurials, though reprobated by many. But it must be observed, that hitherto we know no certain remedy for the disease, and that it often baffles the most skilful treatment. The following wash has sometimes resolved scrophulous tumours.

Lotio Mercurialis.

R: Merc. cor. subl. 3 β. solve in

Aq. font. 3iβ adde

Tinct. canth. 3ij. cubitum itura tum oribus usurpanda.

Sea-water is chiefly serviceable where the obstructions of the glands of the neck and viscera are recent; also in obstructions of the liver, and in tumours of the joints in general, not suppurated. When the glands become softened by the

the internal use of the water, then bathing, with a course of the cortex, will prove efficacious.

The Sydenham-waters drank on the spot, where the glands were ulcerated and the habit highly diseased, have been extolled.

Pilulæ Antimoniales.

R. Sulph. antimon. præcip. 3ij.

Milleped. 3i.

Sagapen. 3i.

Ol. juniper. gutt. vi.

Syr. balsam. q. s. ut. f. pil. n° xxiv. quārum iv. sumat  
mane & horā somni superbib. hauustum sequentem.

Haustus Peruvianus.

R. Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3ij.

Spirit. lavend. c. 3i.

Tinctur. guaiac. vol. gutt. xx.

Syr. balsam. 3i. m.

Unguentum ad Strumas.

R. Olei Oliv.

Ceræ albæ.

Mellis opt. sing. p. æ. m. fiat unguentum ulceribus  
appl.

The juice of the gladiolus lutens, or yellow water-flag, rubbed upon the part, has often an excellent effect.

Sir

Sir HANS SLOANE's liniment. ophthalmic. has been known to do service in a scrophulous ophthalmia.

I knew one instance where a quarter of a pint of Seville orange-juice, drank at noon, resolved glandular obstructions under the maxillæ, in one week's time, and improved the constitution in every other respect.

Extract. cicutæ seems worthy of trial in this disease, in adults. Begin with small doses, and increase them with caution. It may be given as follows :

Pilulæ e Cicuta.

R Extract. cicut. 3ij. f. pil. xxx. non deaur. sumat iij.  
h. f. mane & meridie.

I say in adults, for I have seen bad effects from the extr. cicut. in young people.

## C H A P. XII.

*Of the Rickets.*

**T**HIS disorder affects the bones of children, and causes a considerable protuberance, incurvation, or distortion of them.

It may arise from various causes, but more particularly, when proper care has not been taken with children ; when they have been too tightly swathed in some parts, and too loose in others ; keeping them too long in one and the same position ; not keeping them clean and dry. Sometimes it may proceed from a lax habit ; at others, from want of proper motion.

It usually appears about the eighth or ninth month, and continues to the sixth or seventh year of the child's age. The head becomes large, and the fontanella keeps long open ; the countenance is full and florid ; the joints knotty and distorted, especially about the wrists : less

less near the ancles.—The ribs protuberate, and grow crooked; the abdomen and hypochondria swell; a cough and disorders of the lungs succeed; and there is, withal, a very early understanding, and the child moves but weakly, and waddles.

This disease requires nearly the same treatment as the former; its cure depending entirely upon strengthening the solids. Lying on a hard bed or matraffs is proper.

The regimen should be light, and properly seasoned; the air dry and clear. Exercise and motion should be encouraged, and bandage, as well as instruments, contrived to keep the limbs in a proper situation; but we should take care that they be so formed as not to put the child in pain, or restrain it too much.

Cold bathing is of infinite use; after which we should not omit friction, and placing the child between two blankets, so as to encourage a free diaphoresis. The back should be well rubbed with spir.

spir. rorifmar. spir. vin. camphor. or good old rum every night.

Vel, Linimentum Rachiticum.

Rx Ol. palmæ 3ij.

Bals. Peru.

Ol. nuc. mosch. express. ana 3i.

--- caryoph.

--- succin. ana gutt. xi.

Spir. sal. ammon. 3ij. m. et inungentur partes affectæ quotidie.

A few grains of ipecacoanha may now and then be proper; and then the following :

Pulvis Rachiticus.

Rx Æthiop. miner.

Rhab. pulv. ana gr. v.

Spec. aromat. gr. ij. f. pulvis ter in septimana repetendus.

Chalybeates are very serviceable;

Rx Vin. chalyb. gutt. xx. ad lx. ex cochl. ij. decoct. cort.

Peru. bis in die.

Vel,

Rx Tinct. mart. in spir. sal. gutt. v. ad xx. e cochl. i. infus. amar. simp. circa meridiem et vesperi.

Millepedes may be of service; a decoction of the bark, with red wine, in modera-

moderation, after dinner, are also very proper.

Hauftum Peruvianus.

R Pulv. cort. per. 3β.

Infunde in aq. fontis. Itb. β. per tres dies & colla.

R Hujus colaturæ 3i.

Syr. e cort. aur. 3iβ. m. fiat hauftus ter de die sum.

If this infusion make the patient constive, add to it a proper quantity of rhubarb, soluble tartar, or solutive syrup of roses.

C H A P. XIII.

*Of the Lues Venerea.*

THE lues venerea generally makes its appearance with buboes, chancres, and scabby eruptions. These kinds of eruptions are generally of a tawny yellow hue, and not attended with much itching, and the skin underneath is of a reddish brown, or copper colour. They chiefly occupy the roots of the hair

P

about

about the forehead and temples. Nocturnal pains affect the shins, arms, and head; then nodes appear on the skull and tibiæ, which are very painful, and the bones at length become rotten and carious; the throat grows ulcerous, and thence the disease creeps towards the nose, which these ulcers sometimes destroy.

Sometimes the lues is attended with chops in the inside of the lips, palms of the hands, and behind the ears; and deafness: at other times the eyes are painful, red, and itch.—Various, in short, are the symptoms under which these miserable patients languish.

Salivation is the radical cure of this confirmed state, bleeding being first premised, especially in plethoric persons, and the most effectual method of raising it seems to be by unction.

Unguentum Cœruleum.

R Argent. viv. 3i.

Axung. procin. 3ij. m. ut f. unguentum.

Of this let the patient rub in 3ij. every night with his own hands, from the

the ancles upwards to the knee, then all round the joints, and so on successively to his thighs, all which parts are to be covered with flannel drawers and worsted stockings. When one ounce of the ointment has been used, it will be best to wait its effects, and proceed gradually, so that the salivation may not be too hastily brought on. In case the mouth begins to be sore and swell, use but 3*i.* of the ointment once in twenty-four hours.

It happens sometimes, that, to raise the spitting, it will require more than one ounce of the *argent. viv.* Examine the mouth carefully, by which means you will be better enabled to determine concerning the force of the mercury already used; and it is certainly more eligible to effect a spitting without occasioning the head to swell, if it can possibly be done. If no symptoms of a salivation appear, after some few days, vomit with *turpeth. mineral. gr. v.* and give very plentifully of warm gruel, whey, or chicken-broth.—In case of a diarrhœa,

## Bolus e Scordio.

℞ Elect. e Scordio 9i.

Pul. e bolo comp. f. o. 9β. f. bolus sumend. statim  
& repetendus ut opus fuerit, cum cochl. iv. julep.  
seq.

## Julepum Japonicum.

℞ Aq. cinnam. simp. 3vi.

spirit. 3i.  
Tinctur. Japon. 3ij. m.

Order the patient the decoct. alb. for common drink. If the loofenes be attended with a violent pain and griping,

## Enema Opiatum.

℞ Decoct. alb. 3vij.

Opii solut. grana duo f. enema.

## Vel. Enema Anodynum.

℞ Juscul. vervecin. 1b β.

Confest. Fracast.

Theriac. Andromach. ana 3ij. m. f. enema.

Order at the same time some red wine with spices.

Should the salivation be too suddenly raised, and endanger the patient, bleed largely, and throw up brisk cathartic clysters repeatedly.

If

If the salivation continues too long, you may easily lower it by gentle purges:

## Hauftus Sennatus.

R. Infus. senæ 3ij.

Tinctur. senæ 3iij.

Sal. diuretic. 3 fl.

Syr. ros. 3i. f. hauftus summo manè sumendus, & pro re natâ cum regimine repetendus.

To raise a salivation by calomel, give five grains in a bolus at night, and repeat it every other night till the patient has taken about one drachm; then stop, and proceed with caution. Nothing requires more attention than the exhibition of mercury; since men, differing greatly in their constitutions, will be variously affected by its use. The discharge of about two or three pints of saliva a day is a sufficient quantity; and this should be continued and kept up from three to five weeks, according to the exigency of the distemper.—After which gentle purges, and the decoct. sarsaparil. drank to the quantity of a quart a day for four weeks, will be of great service:

## Decoctum Sarsaparillæ.

R Rad. sarsaparil. 3*iv.*

— ginseng. 3*β.* coque leni igne in aq. fontan. 1*bij.*  
ad 1*bij.* cola pro usu.

The following gargle will be proper  
to wash the mouth with,

## Gargarisma cum Myrrhæ.

R Vin. rub. 1*bij.*

Tinctur. myrrh.

Mel. commun. ana 3*β.* m.

Vel,

R Tinct. rosar. q. v.

where it is not sharp.

## Vel, Gargarisma Rosaceum.

R Mucilag. sem. cydon. 3*iv.*

Tinctur. rosar. 3*ij.* m.

In case of an ulcerated throat, use the spirit. sal. mar. Gl. lowered with water 3*i.* to 3*ij.* but a more effectual application is cinnabarine fumigations, to the quantity of 3*i.* of the cinnabar at a time.

Opiates will most effectually relieve the nocturnal pains, till a radical cure can be effected.

When

When any complaints ensue from a salivation imprudently stopt, or cold caught during the use of mercury, nothing is so effectual as a fresh course of mercury cautiously administered.

Though I have already said so much on salivation, yet I must observe that few patients, in private practice, are now salivated, it being much more common to use mercury in small doses, with purgatives properly interposed, or such medicines given with it as may determine the medicine to the skin or kidneys.

Bolus Mercurialis.

R Mercur. calcinat. g. i. ad duo.

Sulph. antimon. præcipit. grana quinque.

Extract. Thebaic. senigranum ad granum unum.

Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus omni nocte sumendus  
horâ sompi.

Decoctum Mezerei cum Sarsaparilla.

R Rad. mezerei 3ij.

— Sarsaparil. 3ij. coque in aq. font. libv. ad libij.  
sumat lib. β. ter vel quater in die.

This method should be closely pursued till there appear no more symptoms

toms of the infection; and even for a fortnight at least after they have disappeared.—Warm bathing would certainly assist this method greatly.

Some give the mercur. corros. sublim. in solution, from half a grain to one grain, twice a day, joined to a decoction of sarsaparilla. The way to prepare the corrosive solution is, to dissolve as much sublimate in brandy, or spir. vin. ten. as will give half a grain to an ounce of solution. Some mix the solution with the decoct. sarsaparil.—We are told of much success attending this method of curing the lues. How far the constitution may or may not suffer from it, must be determined by time and experience.

Small doses of calomel joined with rhubarb, or some of the powerful alteratives, judiciously given, may be very efficacious in the lues of children.

Ulcers in the throat are cured better by equal parts of calomel and myrrh, by way of fumigation, than by cinnabar. sublimate given to gr. β. every day, also tends

tends much towards a radical extirpation of these kinds of ulcers.

Venereal *nodes*, and nocturnal *pains* depending on a venereal cause, may be happily relieved by the decoct. mezer.

Decoct. Mezerei.

R. Cort. mezer. rec. 3*i.*

Aq. font. cong. 1*lb.* coque ad cong. i. sub. fin. add. glycyrrhiz. incis. 3*i.* hujus bib. 1*lb.* ter quaterve in die.

It must be persisted in for two or three months; if other venereal symptoms attend, mercurials must be joined with the decoction.

## CLASS IX.

## OF FLUXES.

## SECT. I.

## ALVINE FLUX.

## CHAP. I.

*Of a Diarrhoea.*

A DIARRHOEA is too frequent a discharge of the contents of the intestines, without violent degrees of pain or sickness. The effects are loss of appetite; sometimes a nausea, fever, weak pulse, dry skin, and a continual thirst.

The diet should be sago, rice-gruel, sea-biscuit, panada, gum Arabic dissolved in the common drink, decoct. alb. &c.

If the patient is plethoric, and in the prime of life, bleed; then give an emetic of vin. ipecacoan. which should be occasionally repeated.

Bolus

Bolus e Rheo.

R Pulv. rhabarb.

Elect. e scordio ana 3i.

Ol. cinnamon. gutt. i. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus sumendus.

Vel, Hauftus Rhabarberinus.

R Tinctur. rhabarb. vin. 3i.

Pulv. rhabarb. 3β.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. x. f. hauftus h. f. sumend.

If the diarrhoea be occasioned by an obstructed perspiration,

Bolus ex Ipecacoanha.

R Pulv. ipecacoan. gr. iv.

Spec. aromatic. gr. vi.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus mane primo deglutien-dus.

Mistura Cretacea.

R Julep. e Creta 3vi.

Tinctur. stomachic. 3i.

Confect. Democrat. 3i. f. mixtura cuius sumat cochl. iij. larga subinde, præsertim post singulas se-des liquidas.

Hauftus Cretaceus.

R Julep. e Cretâ 3iβ.

Tinct. stomach. 3ij.

Pulv. nuc. moschat. gr. vi, f. hauftus sextâ quâque horâ sumend.

Vel,

Vel, Haustus cum Amylo.

R Amyli 3i*β*.

Aq. cinnamom. simp. 3x.

Tinct. Theb. gutt. iij.

Sacchar. 3*β*. f. haustus quartâ quâque horâ sumen-  
dus.

Mistura Anodyna.

R Aq. menth. vulg. simp. 3*vij*.

—nuc. moschata 3*ij*.

Sperm. cet.

Gum. Arabic.

Amyli pulv. ana 3*ij*.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quinquaginta.

Syr. Diacod. 3*β*. f. mistur. cuius sumat cochl. ij.  
post singulas sedes liquidas.

In case bad digestion has occasioned this disorder, the Peruvian bark may be prescribed to advantage, the primæ viæ having been previously cleared: if from an obstructed perspiration, gentle sudorifics and warm cloathing. This is more particularly useful in American and West Indian constitutions. Riding on horseback, when the season and strength of the patient will admit of it, is an exercise by no means to be neglected: and here, again, I must repeat the usefulness of the Tilbury-water, given as follows:

Great

Great caution should be used in stopping diarrhoeas, especially in full habits, as they are mostly salutary efforts of nature to throw off an offending cause, and the obstructing this course mostly brings on a fever.

Take two or three lumps of triple refined sugar, and the white of a new laid egg; beat them well up together into a fine froth; then mix it with a gill-glass full of the Tilbury water, and half a gill of fresh cows-milk, made warm. Drink this twice or thrice a day.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of the Dysentery.*

**A**DYSENTERY is attended with violent gripings in the bowels; bloody, mucous, or purulent discharges; excessive pains in the anus, with frequent inclination to go to stool, and different degrees of fever. If the small intestines are the seat of the disorder, it is known by the pain being a little above the navel;

vel, and the blood being more perfectly intermixed with the fæces.

Bleeding will be very necessary in this case ; then a vomit ; which repeat occasionally, as the symptoms require.

Bolus Dysentericus.

R. Palv. rhab. tost. 3*i.*

Elect. e scordio 3*β.*

Extract. Thebaic. gr. *β.*

Ol. cinnamom. gutt. i.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus post emetici operationem deglutiēndus.

Vel, Haustus Dysentericus.

R. Julep. e Cretā 3*i.β.*

Conf. Democrat. 3*i.* m. f. haust. quartā quāque horā sumend.

Give fresh unskimmed broth for drink, and inject the following clysters :

Enema Thebaicum.

R. Gelatin. Amyli 3*iv.*

Extract. Thebaic. grana duo, m. f. enema.

Vel, Enema Anodynum.

R. Ther. Androm. 3*ij.*

Lact. vaccin. recent. 3*iv.* m.

Vel, Enema Peruvianum.

R. Deco&t. cort. Peruv. 3*iv.*

Elect. e scordio 3*β.* m.

Vel,

Vel, Enema ex Amylo.

R. Gelatin. Amyli 3ij.

Theria. Andromach. 3ij.

Ol. amygd. 3i. m.

In general, it is best after a vomit to use large doses of opium, as a grain or more, two or three times a day; and to make the patient abstain from all broths and malt liquors.

Balsamics are of more use in this disorder than in the diarrhœa.

Electarium Balsamicum.

R. Sperm. cet.

Ceræ flava ana 3ij.

Pulv. e tragacanth. comp.

Elect. e scordio ana 3i.

Syr. diacod. q. s. ut s. electarium.

An epidemic dysentery, attended with great pain in the bowels and large discharges of blood, has been happily treated by free and repeated venæfactions, vomits, and pil. styrac. som gr. vi. ad gr. viij. omni nocte.

Nitre and antiphlogistics, are highly commended, for the dysentery in the West Indies, where the fever runs high. The most judicious manner of exhibiting

ing the nitre for the dysentery, is with small doses of the balsam. Locatelli, or elect. e scordio. Two grains of the ipecacoanha root fresh powdered, with 3*i.* of Theriac. Andromach. has also been found a useful medicine.

When the pain and fever is removed, or greatly abated by bleedings, &c. a few doses of the vitrum antimonii ceratum, from five grains to half a scruple, given at proper distances, and with an opiate after each, have been very successfully tried.

But, perhaps, small doses of the pulv. ipecacoanh. from gr. i. ad gr. ij. would be as effectual; and the more so, as it generally tends to promote a diaphoresis, a most desirable circumstance in this disease; especially if it happens in consequence of an obstructed perspiration.

The following electaries may be very useful where the pain and soreness of the bowels are urgent:

Electarium Balsamicum.

℞ Balsam. Locatell. 3*i.*

Theriac. Andromach. 3*β.*

Spern.

Sperm. cet. 3ijj.

Pulv. e bol. c. cum opio 3ijj.

Syr. simp. q. s. pro electario.

Vel, Electarium Certum.

R Sperm. cet.

Ceræ flava ana 3ijj.

Pulv. e tragacanth. c.

Elect. e scordio ana 3iβ.

Syr. diatod. q. s. ut f. elect.

If attended with a *tenesmus*, order emollient fomentations, and balsamic clysters; clysters of mutton broth, without salt, may be injected to the quantity of a pint, with xxx. or xl. drops of the tinct. Thebaic.

Enema cum Amylo.

R Gelatin. amyli 3vi.

Elect. e scordio 3ijj.

Ol. amygd. 3ijj. m. f. enema.

Vel, Enema cum Scordio.

R Decoct. alb. 15β.

Elect. e scord. 3β.

Ovi vitellum unius; m. f. enema.

In old dysenteries I have known the drinking plentifully of rough cyder have an excellent effect; the same has happened

pened from porter. All astringents are here useful.

Potus Astringens.

R. Lign. campech. raf. 3ij. Coque ex aq. font. q. f. ad  
colat. Ibi. & adde  
Tinct. japon. 3i.  
— Theb. gutt. xl.  
Syr. e cort. aur. 3i. m. desis coch. iv. post sing. sed  
liq. vel quartâ quâque hor.

C H A P. III.

*Of the Lientery, and Cœliac Passion.*

**T**HE lienteria, is that kind of looseness, where the aliment is discharged without much alteration; and by which the body is wasted.

The *cœliaca*, is a looseness where the aliment is carried off liquid and indigested, resembling chyle. In general, vomits, with stomachics and warm corroborants, and a due regulation in the diet, with riding, bid fairest for relief.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

*Of the Cholera Morbus.*

THE cholera morbus is a violent vomiting and looseness; from the bile regurgitating into the stomach, and descending liberally into the bowels; attended with acute sharp pains, gripings, and inflammations in the upper intestines; great thirst, heat, and anxiety; a quick and unequal pulse; cold sweats; and in the last stage, a syncope, and coldness in the extremities. This disease is most frequent in summer, and in the autumn; and more particularly attacks young persons and children; old people seldom, but when it does, is very formidable. It is a very bad sign, when what is discharged by vomit has an excrementitious swell.

Chicken-broth should be freely drank to the quantity of six or eight quarts, and as fast as possible; and if the vomiting still continues, give an infusion of oat-bread, toasted brown, in water, which stays

stays the vomiting; and then prescribe the following:

Hauftus Sedativus.

R Aq. cin. simp. 3i.

— spirit. 3*β*.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. x. vel. xx. pro ratione ætatis.

Sacchar. alb. cum ol. menth. gutt. ij. contrit. vel q. s.  
ad gratum saporem.

Likewise elysters of broth should be injected as fast as they are returned, till the pain abates.

There is no disease in which a person seems nearer death, and yet afterwards recovers. When it has continued for some time, large doses of opium, in a solid form, become absolutely necessary, and the patient must be directed not to swallow more than a table spoonful of any liquid at a time. The drink should also be of a generous kind.

Columbo root, from half a drachm to two drachms, every four hours, has been found of great service in this disease, as well as in the dysentery and bilious colics.

S E C T. II.

H A E M O R R H A G E S.

C H A P. I.

*Of Bleeding at the Nose.*

**H**AEMORRHAGES at the nose may arise from a plethora, or be occasioned by a thin sharp, acrimonious humour lacerating the tender fibrillæ of the sanguineous vessels. They happen sometimes as a critical discharge in fevers; or may be periodical: if violent, they bring on faintness, pain, and pulsation in the temples.

Young people are most liable to haemorrhages, and they frequently end in consumptions.

The diet should be cooling and balsamic; for drink, milk and water, barley-water, rice-gruel, and tinctur. rosar. Claret may also be sparingly allowed.

Bleed in the arm, especially if the patient be plethoric. The strength and pulse

pulse of the patient will determine how much you may draw; and the body should at the same time, be kept soluble: then,

**Hauftus Nitrosus.**

**R. Aq. puræ 3i.**

Nitri Өβ.

Syr. e meconio 3ij. ut f. hauftus, quartâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Vinegar snuffed up the nostrils, or tinctur. rosar. with a small portion of the vitriol. cœrul. dissolved in it, and doffils moistened therewith, and introduced into the nostrils, may be of service; as also cloths dipped into a solution of sal nitr. either in water or vinegar.

The powder of burnt cork, snuffed up the nose, has a powerful effect in stopping hæmorrhages. Cold things may be applied to the back of the neck or genitals.

**Bolus e Succind.**

**R. Pulv. e succin. c. 3i.**

Nitr. Өβ.

Syr. balsam. q. s. ut f. bolus horâ somni sumendus.

**Vel,**

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Vel, Haustus Astringens.

R Decoc. cort. Peruv. 3iβ.

Tinctur. Japon. 3ij.

— Thebaic. gutt. iv.

Syr. simp. 3i. f. haustus sumendus quartâ vel sextâ  
quâque horâ.

Vel, Pilulæ Aluminosæ.

R Alum. ust. pulv. 3β.

Sang. dracon. pulv. 3i.

Syr. simp. q. Y. ut f. pil. n° xvij. sumat iij. ter in die.

Vel capiat tinctur. Saturnin. guttas viginti ad qua-  
draginta.

R Pil. e styrace gr. sex h. f. sumend.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of Vomiting of Blood.*

A VOMITING of blood frequently proceeds from the same causes as those which produce nasal hæmorrhages. The discharge is often so easily brought up, that it is supposed to come from the lungs; the stomach under these circumstances is often distended, and a sense of an oppressive weight precedes the vomiting. There is no cough where the stomach alone is concerned.

In

In case the pulse be strong and full, bleed, and repeat the operation pro re natâ ; and give the following :

Hauſtus Nitroſus.

R. Aq. puræ 3ij.

Nitr. pur. 3i.

Syr. e meconio 3ij. m. f. hauſtus ſumend. quartâ quâque horâ.

The methods, in general, ſhould be as already prescribed in the preceding chapter.

Potus Nitroſus.

R. Emulſ. comm. ſibiſ.

Aq. cinnamom. ſimp. 3ij.

Nitr. 3iij. m. pro potu ordinario.

Bolus e succino.

R. Pulv. e succin. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. 3β.

Campor. gr. ij.

Syr. ſimp. q. f. f. bolus ſumendus pro re natâ cum tinetur. rosar. 3ij. poſt ſingulos bolos.

No disorder requires greater care to avoid all ſtrong acrid heating things.

C H A P. III.

*Of an Hæmoptoe, or Spitting of Blood.*

**A** PULMONIC hæmorrhage happens from a rupture of the vessels of the lungs, occasioned by a phlethora, weak vessels, hectic fevers, coughs, wounds, irregular living, hard drinking, a suppression of the menses, hæmorrhoids, &c.

An hæmoptoe is attended with a cough and short respiration ; the blood thrown up appears pure, liquid, frothy, and florid. If the patient be consumptive, you may, in general, judge it to come from the lungs. Sometimes matter is intermixed with it, or follows after it. If it be occasioned by a bruise or fall, it will be attended with pain.

A slender, nourishing, and cooling regimen is necessary under this complaint ; such as milk, butter-milk, medicated whey, jellies, sago with milk, &c.

The same treatment is of use here as is recommended for a bleeding at the nose,

Q

nose, to be assisted occasionally with pediluvia, and gentle purging — Bleeding may be repeatedly allowed, provided the pulse, age, and strength of the patient will admit of it.

An oily emulsion, with the addition of a large quantity of nitre, is extremely proper in this disease. Some have also recommended small vomits of ipecacuanha, every afternoon, a few hours after dinner.

Pulvis Arabicus.

R Pulv. g. Arabic.

— e tragacanth. c.

— amyli, ana 3 β.

Nitr. gr. vi.

Mastich. 3 β. m. f. pulvis sumendus ter in die cum cochl. iv. tinctur. rosar. fine acido.

Apozema Balsamicum.

R Rad. eryng. condit. 3ij.

Gum. Arab. 3i.

Corn. cerv. raf.

Extract. glycyrrh.

Balsam. Tolut. ana 3 β. Coque simul in aq. calc. et hordeat. ana lib. ad quadrantem horæ. Coletur, & adde syr. balsam. 3ij. m. pro potu ordinario.

Potus

Potus Arabicus.

R. Rad. eryng. condit.

Ras. corn. cerv. ana ȝiȝ.

Coque in aq. hord. ȝibij. ad ȝibij. sub finem addend.

Rad. glycyrrh. ȝȝ.

G. Arab. ȝi. adde

Colaturæ syr. bals. ȝȝ. m. pro potu ordinario.

The general directions for treating cases attended with *bloody urine*, or *an hæmorrhoidal flux*, have been already delivered in pag. 47, and in pag. 204, &c. to which the reader is referred.

C H A P. IV.

*Of an immoderate Flux of the Menses.*

WHEN the menses continue too long, or come on too frequent for the strength of the patient, they are said to be immoderate; and are generally occasioned by weak vessels, thin blood, or a plethoric habit. This often happens in soft and delicate women, who use liquids too freely, especially tea. It also arises in consequence of abortions, and

sometimes attends women who are obliged to work hard.

Venæsection is necessary, especially where the pulse will allow of it; and where the hæmorrhage is excessive, opiates are of great use.

Hauftus Sedans.

R. Tinct. ros. 3ij.

Nitri. gr. xv.

Tinct. Theb. gutt. x. m. fiat hauftus sextis horis sumendus.

Hauftus Astringens.

R. Seri aluminosi 3ij.

Aq. cinn. spirit. 3ij.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. iij.

Syr. simp. 3i. f. hauftus quartâ quâque horâ sumendus; vel prò re natâ.

Pulvis Sedativus.

R. Pulv. e succin. c. gr. xv.

— e tragacanth. c. 3β. m. f. pulv. cum cochl. tribus vel quatuor tinctur. ros. sumendus.

Hauftus Peruvianus Thebaicus.

R. Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3iβ.

Tinctur. cort. Peruv. f. 3i.

— Thebaic. gutt. ij.

Syr. balsam. 3i. f. hauftus ut jam dictum sumendus.

Applicetur spinæ dorū emplastr. roborans.

Astringent

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 357

Astringent fomentations may very properly be prescribed. Cloths dipped in decoct. cort. Peruv. with the addition of a small quantity of brandy, or red wine and vinegar, will answer the purpose extremely well.

Some commend tinctur. Saturn. gutt. xx. ad l. bis vel ter in die ex quovis vehiculo idoneo.—But we should be very cautious not to check this evacuation too suddenly.

The vitriol. cœrul. in the following form, has been recommended :

### Pulvis Vitriolicus.

R. Vitriol. cœrul. 9 β.

Pulv. e succin. c. 3ij. f. pulv. cuius sumat 9 β ad gr. xv. quotidie.

This, however, requires great circumspection. The following has been advised by some eminent physicians :

### Decoctum Restringens.

R. Cort. aurant. recent. n° vij.

Coque in libij. aq. fontan. ad libij. Colatur. adde  
sacch. alb. 3i. elixir. vitriol. acid. gutt. lx. m. et  
sumat cochl. vi. tertiâ quâque horâ.

Q.3

Tinctura

## Tinctura Vitriolica.

R. Aq. cinn. simp. libiſſ.

Vitriol. cœrul. 3i solve ut f. tinctura, cuius fumat  
3ij. ad 3β. ter in die.

In *floodings*, decoct. cort. Peru. cum  
tinct. Thebaic, with rest, and a nutritious  
diet, are generally proper.

## Vel, Bolus Astringens.

R. Alum. 3β. Sang. dracon.

Colcoth. vitriol. ana gr. vi.

Spec. aromat.

Rhabarb. ana gr. iv.

Syr. simp. q. f. ut f. bolus ter in die sumendus, cum  
haustulo tinct. rosar.

To confirm the cure and prevent a relapse, the body should be strengthened by proper exercise, mineral waters, a light balsamic nourishing diet; such as light broths, salop, red Port wine in moderation, and an easy cheerful mind. Frictions and ligatures may likewise be conveniently tried.

When an immoderate flux of the menses, or *floodings* after abortion, is either attended with, or preceded by an

an acute pain, not inflammatory, in the lower part of the back or belly, and returns with greater violence, as the discharge comes on, opium will, in such a case, answer better than astringents; and may be given in clysters, composed of decoct. flor. sicc. rosar cum 3i. tinct. Thebaic.

This disease often arises from a cancerous affection of the uterus, in which case little can be done. Powder of hemlock leaves may be given from five grains to ten or twelve, thrice a day.

## C H A P. V.

Of *Abortion.*

ABORTION, or a premature birth, most commonly happens between the second and third, and between the third and fourth months. Sometimes it may happen later.

The signs preceding *miscarriage* in general are, a flux of blood from the uterus, shiverings, pain in the loins, extending to the bottom of the belly,

anxiety, nausea, palpitation of the heart, syncope, an opening and moisture of the os tincae.

If the pulse will bear it, and the patient be young, strong and vigorous, some blood may be taken away, and she should be put to bed, and kept very still and quiet. Her diet should be light broths, and clysters of the same may be injected, if there be occasion.

**Hauſtus Anodynus.**

R Tinctur. roſ. 3ij.

Aq. cinnam. spir. 3i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quinque; f. hauſtus quartā vel quintā quāque horā ſumend. ut opus fuerit.

**Vel, Hauſtus Peruvianus.**

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3iβ.

Aq. cinnam. spir.

Syr. balsam. ana 3i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v. m.

**Vel, Bolus e Succino.**

R Pulv. e succin. c.

Extract. cort. Peruv. ana 3β.

Syr. balsam. q. f. ut f. bolus quintā q. h. ſumend.

It seldom happens after any flux of blood appears that the woman does not mif-

miscarry. Abortion often happens from too great irritability of the system, in this case a milk and vegetable diet, together with the greatest quiet both of body and mind, are necessary.

If the waters break, desist from the use of astringents, and order the following :

Hauftus Anodynus.

R. Aq. puræ 3iβ.

Sperm. cet. (in v. o. solut.) 3β.

Aq. puleg. spir. 3i.

Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. v.

Syr. balsam. 3i. f. hauftus pro re natâ sumendus.

Whatever tends to strengthen and invigorate the solids and fluids; such as an easy and cheerful disposition, the cold bath, where it can be complied with, gentle exercise on horseback, a dry clear air, an analeptic regimen, avoiding too violent exercise and motion, and every strong passion of the mind, bid fairest towards preventing this complaint in many cases.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of Accidents attending Delivery.*

DELIVERY is always followed by a greater or less discharge of blood from the uterus, which is called the *lochia*. When there is *an immoderate flux of the lochia*, it must be restrained by the same methods which have been already described for an immoderate flux of the menses.

If there be *a suppression of the lochia*, give 3*i.* pulv. e myrrh. c. with 3*g.* confect. Democrat. tertiâ quâque horâ, vel pro re natâ. But a suppression of this discharge is generally attended with a fever called the *puerperal fever*, a description of which hath been given above, and if neglected, or injudiciously treated, may soon prove of fatal consequence. It may not be amiss also to remark here, that the puerperal fever is frequently mistaken for *after-pains*, or those pains after delivery which resemble labour-pains, or else for the *milk fever*, or some *colic*.

*colic complaint*; and to this is ascribed, in some measure, the great fatality attending it. Let it, therefore, be ever remembered, by all those attending on childbed-women, that pain and soreness of the belly, coming on soon after delivery, unless speedily relieved by judicious assistance, will frequently prove mortal in a few days!

In general, after the woman has been delivered, and the placenta safely and gently brought away, some of the following forms may be occasionally used:

Hauſtus Anodynus.

R. Aq. puleg. 3i<sup>β</sup>.  
Sperm. cet. (v. o. f. solut.) 3β.  
Confect. alkerm. 3i.  
Tinctur. Thebaic. gutt. quinque; f. hauſtus sexta.  
quāque horā ſumendus.

Vel, Bōlus Caſtoreus.

R. Pulv. caſtor. Russ. gr. vi.  
Sperm. cet. 3i.  
Confect. alkerm. q. f. ut f. bolus.

Vel, Hauſtus cum Spermate Ceti.

R. Aq. puleg. 3i<sup>β</sup>.  
Sperm. cet. v. o. f. 3i.  
Conf. Democrat. 3β. f. hauſtus.

Vel.

Vel, Miftura Paregorica.

Rx Aq. puleg. 3vi.

— nuc. mosch. 3i<sup>β</sup>.

Tinctur. castor.

Elix. paregoric. ana 3ij.

Syr. simp. 3iiij. f. mixtur, cuius sumat cochl. duo pro  
renata.

Remarkably easy quick labours in this town, are as liable to the puerperal fever and other complaints, as the more lingering and difficult. Perhaps this may be owing to the same cause as the accidents following the paracentesis, and be relieved in a similar manner by the compression of tight bandages. In some places, I am assured, after such lyings in, they roll the abdomen very tight with a napkin dipt in vinegar.

A spare diet and chicken-broth, with warm caudle, seem to be the most proper regimen; and from the many bad consequences of colds, fevers, and sudden deaths, which happen at this time, too much care cannot be inculcated.

S E C T.

S E C T. III.

HUMORAL DISCHARGES.

C H A P. I.

*Of the Diabetes.*

A DIABETES is a copious, frequent, and quick discharge of the liquids we drink, by the urinary passages, with little or no change, being crude, thin, and aqueous, somewhat insipid, and sometimes sweetish to the taste and smell. The other signs are, great and continual thirst, hectic heat, quick and weak pulse, and wasting of the body; in some a swelling of the loins, hips, testicles, and feet.

The regimen should be strengthening; milk, jellies, sago, salop, tinctur. ros. drank freely with Bristol water.—The methods recommended for the fluor albus, in the following chapter, will, in general, also succeed here. Bark with cinnamon, also small doses of tinctur. amar.

amar. cum vino, and exercise on horse-back.

Electarium Restringens.

R. Pulv. oliban. 3ij.

— rhabarb. 3i.

— tormentill. 3ij.

Balsam. copaiv.

Conf. rosar. ana 3β.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. electarium cujus nuc. moschat. magnitudinem sumat his in die cum cochlear. iv. sequentis mixturæ.

Mistura. Restringens.

R. Tinctur. ros.

Decoct. cort. Peruv. ana 3vij. m.

The tinctura saturnina, from gutt. xxx. ad 3ij. may be taken thrice a day, in any convenient vehicle.

It hath been lately experienced that a solution of vitriol. cœrul. has been given very successfully to the quantity of half a grain twice a day in draughts.

I have known very happy effects from the drinking the Nevil Holt waters.

Taking. ℥β. of alum-whey night and morning, for a length of time, has likewise proved very advantageous.

Sometimes a flannel shirt succeeds, by helping perspiration: a tight belt wore about

about the loins, and a strengthening plaster, have also been useful. Perhaps nothing exceeds the following:

## Pulvis Amarus.

R Pulv. flor. chamæmel. 3i.

Spec. aromat. gr. iij.

Pulv. rhab. gr. ij. ad iv. m. sumat bis vel ter die ex haustu,

Decoct. corticis, vel. flor. chamæmeli.

The tinct. cantharid. hath been found of great service in this disease. The patient must begin with gutt. x. and increase the quantity as occasion requires. The medicine must be assisted by drinking plentifully of the emuls. commun. Aq. hordeat. &c.

## Elixir Cantharidum.

R Tinct. Japon.

canth. ana 3ij. sumat 3i. ad 3β. bis terva de die.

C H A P.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the Fluor Albus.*

THE fluor albus is a flux of thin matter from the vagina, of a pellucid or white colour; sometimes it is greenish or yellow, sharp, and corroding, often foul and foetid; especially if it be of any long standing. It is owing either to a general relaxed state of the solids, or a dissolution of the fluids, or may be particularly local.

In a natural state, the uterine exhaling vessels become blood-vessels at the menstrual period, and when their plenitude is regularly discharged, contract to their former dimension and tone. But when by immoderate menstrua, or any other cause, their elastic power is much weakened, they never fully contract, but separate the serous part of the blood, which, by its stagnating, or particular state of the body, acquires various degrees of acrimony and consistence.

The diet should be nourishing: milk, with isinglass boiled in it, jellies, sago, red Port wine in moderation, Pyrmont water, and moderate exercise, should be recommended.

A standing posture of body long continued, violent dancing, or much walking, must be forbid.

After a gentle puke, if the stomach is foul, proceed to such methods as may invigorate and strengthen the cachectic diathesis of the blood.

Bolus ex Olibano.

R. Oliban. puriss. pulv. 3i.

Cort. aurant. Hispan. pulv. gr. iv.

Syr. balsam. q. s. ut f. bolus horâ decubitus & mane sumendus cum haustu sequenti;

Haustus Peruvianus.

R. Decoct. cort. Peruv. 3i.

Balsam. traumatic. gutt. xl.

Syr. balsam. 3i. m.

Vel, Haustus Balsamicus.

R. Balsam. copaiv. (mucilag. gum. Arabic. solut.) 3*β*

Aq. hordeatæ 3i.

— cinnamom. spir. 3*iiij*.

Sacchar. 3i. f. haustus ter in die sumendus.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ e Succino.

R. Pulv. e succin. c. 3ij.

— rhab.

— oliban. ana 9ij.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulæ ex sing. drachm. n° xij.  
sumat iv. horâ somni cum cochl. iv. sequentis  
julepi :

Julepum Cretaceum.

R. Julep. e Cretâ 3vi.

Trochisc. e sulphur. 3iβ.

Tinct. stomach. 3iβ. m.

Powder of crabs-eyes, to the quantity  
of half an ounce in the day, has cured  
this disease.

Hauftus. Roborans.

R. Infus. amar. simp. 3x.

Tinct. aromatic. 3iβ.

Vini. chalyb. 3i. m. f. hauftus circa meridiem sumen-  
dus.

Vel, Elixir Balsamicum.

R. Balsam. copaiv. 3β.

Tinctur. Japonic.

Balsam. traumatic. ana 3i. m. sumat gutt. lx. bis vel  
ter in die ex saccharo.

Vel, Bolus Aromaticus Martialis.

R. Spec. aromat. gr. vi.

Sal martis gr. i. vel ij. (pro re nata).

Confest. Damocrat. 9β.

Syr. simp. q. s. pro bolo h. f. & mane sumend.

Vel.

# PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 371

## Vel, Electarium Theriacale.

R Theriac. Andromach. 3i.

Conserv. aurant. 3β.

Angelic. Hispan. pulv. 3i.

Gum. Arab. pulv. 3ij.

Syr. balsam. q. s. ut f. electarium, de quo deglutiat.  
nuc. moschat. molem ter in die superbib. cochl. iv.  
sequentis mixturæ :

## Mistura Stiptica.

R Aq. menth. simp. 3iv.

Tinctur. styptic. 3iβ.

Sacchar. 3ij. m.

## Elixir Cantharidum.

R Tinctur. cort. Peruv. simp.

cantharid.

Balsam. Guaiacin. ana, 3ij. m. sumat gutt. xxx. ex  
haustu aquæ Spadensis circa meridiem & horâ quintâ  
pomeridianâ.

## Bolus Peruvianus.

R Extract. cort. Peruv. 3i.

Chalyb. præp. gr. vi.

Spec. aromat. gr. iv.

Syr. croc. q. s. ut f. bolus circa meridiem & horâ  
quintâ pomeridianâ deglutendus superbib. haustum  
aquaæ Spadensis, vel Pyrmontanæ.

Where the constitution is phlegmatic,  
and the glands are obstructed, the fol-  
lowing bolus may be useful.

Bolus

## Bolus Deobstruens.

## Rx Pil. Ruci.

Rubig. chalyb. præp. ana gr. v.

Gum. guaiac. 3*β*.

Confect. Democrat. gr. xv. f. bolus h. f. sumendus; &amp; mane repetendus tum autem amissâ confectione.

Applicetur lumbis emplastrum roborans.

## Injectio Restrингens.

## Rx Tinctur. ros.

Decoct. cortic. Peruv. ana p. æ. f. fotus vel injectio.

The serum aluminosum may be used for the same purpose. The following pills have been very effectual in this complaint:

## Pilulæ Vitriolicae.

Rx Vitriol. alb. 3*i*.

Rhab. pulv. gr. iv.

Tereb. Venet. q. f. f. pilul. parv. bis die sumend. &amp; persistat in usu earum ut opus erit.

The extract. of cicuta has done great service in this disease.

R Extract. cicut. 3ij. f. pil. xxx. sumat iij. h. f. et ij. mane, augendo dos. pro re nata.

Astringent injections have often excellent effects in this disease when all other

other medicines have failed. The aqua aluminosa Bateana may be used for this purpose.

A very common symptom in this disease is, a troublesome weakness and pain in the small of the back; for this the following plaster may be used.

Emplastrum Roborans.

℞ Empl. com. adhæs. 3ij.

Thuris.

Myrrhæ sing. ʒ β. m. lumbis applicetur.

C H A P. III.

*Of a Gonorrhœa.*

A GONORRHœA virulenta is a flux of virulent matter from the urethra, in consequence of an impure contact and coition with an infected person.

It generally appears in a few days, about the third or fourth after receiving the infection, with a titillation about the glans penis; and a sensation of heat, attended with a pricking pain in making water. The running is at first small in quantity, and whitish: as it increases, it appears

appears yellow or green; nay, even bloody, according to the degree of virulence and infection, and disposition and habit of the body. Hence arise inflammation, excoriation, and painful erection, swelling of the testicles, phimosis, paraphimosis, chancres, and buboes.

Whey and small diluting drinks are to be plentifully taken, together with a light diet, free from high and stimulating sauces.

At the first onset of the disorder it may with great ease be stopt by astringent injections, but not after it has lasted one or two days.

Bathe the parts frequently with warm milk and water. Bleeding is very necessary in the beginning from  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  xii. more especially in full plethoric constitutions, and in proportion to the degree of virulence and inflammation; then inject ol. amygd. recent. twice a day for the first week. Afterwards, when the virulence of the disease is gone,

Injectio Vitriolica.

R. Vitriol. alb. 9i.

Lapid. calaminar. gr. v.

Aq. fontan.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ij. p. m. f. injectio.

Vel,

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 375

Vel, Injectio ~~Æruginosa.~~

R. ~~Æruginosa.~~ 3ij.

Ol. amygd. 3ij. m. ut f. injectio.

But we should not be too precipitate in prescribing astringent injections.

### Potio Laxativa.

R. Aq. hord. 3ij.

Sal. Rupullen. 3j.

Syr. rosar. 3ij. m. sumat semel vel bis in septimanâ: vel pro re natâ.

### Bolus Mercurialis.

R. Merc. dulc. præp. gr. v.

Conserv. cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus, & proximâ nocte repetendus; deinde sumat potionem catharticam sequentem cum debito regime:

### Potio Cathartica.

R. Infus. senæ 3ij.

Tartar. solub. 3ij.

Tinctur. senæ 3ij. m.

Repeat this twice or thrice, or as there may be occasion; then rub the glans penis and perinæum well with unguent. mercur. fort. yet so as not to occasion a soreness of the mouth. Fersist in the use of this for about ten or twelve days;

after which the following electuary may complete the cure.

**Electarium Balsamicum cum Rheo.**

R Pulv. rhab. 3ij.

— etragacanth. c. 3ij.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. ut f. elect. cuius sumat n. m.  
molem bis in die.

After the simple oily injection, and a few lenient purges, the following method may also prove effectual:

**Solutio Sublimata.**

R Mercur. corrosiv. sublim. 3β.

Solve in aq. font. ibi.

**Injectio Sublimata.**

R. Hujus solutionis 3ij.

Aq. fontan. 3iv. m. f. injectio.

This has in a few days removed all the symptoms of a fresh infection in women.

The following is in much esteem:

**Pilulae Mercuriales.**

R Argent. viv. 3i.

Mucil. gum. Arab. q. s. ad extinct. globular. Adde  
sulph. antim. præcipit. 3ij. f. pil. xvi. sumat ij. h. s.  
& mane.

**Injectio Mercurialis.**

R Argent. viv. 3β.

Mucilag. g. Arabic. 3iv. m. bene & cum 3vi. aq.  
hordeat. f. injectio bis die utend.

Somie,

Some, after the running and heat of urine are a little abated, give the sublimate to the quantity of half a grain dissolved in aq. menth. ʒi. twice a day, and finish the cure with it; or order the same, with some variation of the dose, throughout all the stages of this disease. Others recommend balsam. copaiv. mixed with a little spir. lavend. comp. to be given from the very beginning of the complaint, from gutt. lxxx. ad cxx. to be taken in a glass of water, three times a day, after meals. This, after a few days, is to be assisted with the vitriolic or æruginous injection above described.

Many again pretend to a speedy cure by giving an injection ex vitriol, alb. only, complying with the humour of their patients rather than with the dictates of common honesty, and dismiss their patients as sound, though they often return worse than they were before—Nay, many are often imposed upon by these evil-minded men, the bane of many a good constitution, and are treated as infected, where probably there was not the least taint of infection.

R

The

The heat of urine may be mitigated by plenty of diluent liquors with gum Arabic and nitre: the chordee by opiates taken at night, and chancres by mercurial ointment.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of a Gleet.*

**A** GLEET, or gonorrhœa simplex, is the flux of a thin matter, something like the white of eggs, from the privy parts, owing to a relaxation. It is distinguished from a gonorrhœa virulenta by the colour and consistence of the matter, and by the complaints that precede its appearance.

A strengthening, astringent regimen is the most proper to remove this disorder. Cold bathing, riding on horseback, and Pyrmont waters, will contribute greatly to that end. The medicines prescribed should be such as the following:

Bolus ex Olibano.

R. Oliban. pulv.

Extract. sert. Peruv. ana 9i.

Syr.

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 379

Syr. simp. q. s. f. bolus ter in die sumendus; superbib.  
hauſt. aq. Pyrmont. in quo instillentur gutt. xxx.  
tinctur. saturnin.

This method should be continued for  
ten days.

### Vel, Electarium Sistens.

R Pulv. cort. Peruv. 3ij.

— rhabarb. 3i.

— resin. alb. 3ij.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. ut f. elect. cuius sumat n. m.  
molem bis in die cum hauſtu aq. Pyrmont. horis  
intermediis sumat guttas xl. seq. mixturæ ex paululo  
facchar. alb.

### Elixir Sistens.

R Balsam. guaiacin.

— copaiv.

— traumatic ana 3ij. m.

### Vel, Pilulæ Sistentes.

R Pulv. rharb. 3β.

— e succin. comp. 3iβ.

Resin. alb. pulv. 3i.

Balsam. copaiv. q. s. f. pil. n°. xxxvi. sumat ij. vel.  
iij. bis in die.

### Vel, Elixir Japonicum.

R Elix. vitriol. acid. 3ij.

Tinctur. Japon. 3vi. m. sumat gutt. xl. ter. in die ex  
decoct. cort. vel vin. rub.

A decoction of sarsaparilla, or the decoctum lignorum, is often very serviceable.

Tinctura Cœrulea.

R Vitriol. coerul. 3i.

Aq. cinnam. simp. ibi.

— spir. 1b 3. solve & f. tinctura.

Hauſtus Cœruleus.

R Hujus tincturæ 3i.

Aq. menth. 3i f. hauſtus bis in die ſumendus.

Vel, Hauſtus Rosaceus.

R Tinctur. rosar. 3ij.

— Thebaic. gutt. duas; f. hauſtus quartâ vel  
ſextâ quâque horâ ſumendns.

Vel, Injectio Vitriolica.

R Aq. puræ 3vi.

Pulv. e ceruff. comp. 3i.

Vitriol. alb. gr. x. m. f. injectio.

This may be made, omitting the white ceruff and adding more of the white vitriol, as there may be occasion. The aq. calcis may also be added to this injection. The lime-water may likewise be used very ſuccessfully, by putting 3b. of the vitriol alb. to 3vi. of the wa-ter. Blistering the perinæum has cured

an obstinate gleet, as we are told by very great and undoubted authority.

The following is much in use, and has been very efficacious :

Injectio Mercurialis.

R Argent. viv. 3iβ.

Solut. gum. Arab. crass 3iv. probè terentur in mortario donec globuli mercuriales evanescerint ; tunc adde aq. commun. 3vij. ut f. injectio, bis in die utend. agitatâ phialâ.

This injection will, in general, succeed in the cure of a gleet, after two or three doses of gentle physic have been promised.

## CLASS X.

## OF TUMOURS.

## CHAP. I.

*Of a Bubo.*

**A**BUBO is a tumour in the glands of the groin. When buboes become painful and inflame, the suppuration may be assisted by adhesive plasters, or the bread and milk poultice; and when completely maturated, should be opened either by the caustic or incision. A venereal bubo in its first appearance, unaccompanied with other symptoms, may in general be carried off by bleeding, purging, and rubbing in the unguent. *cœrul. fort.* But if it be farther advanced, and matter be formed, encourage the suppuration by laying aside all evacuations, and apply the galbanum plaster, or cataplasma maturans warmed, twice or thrice a day, and open it in due time by caustic. Then finish the cure with the sublimate, joined with the decoct. sarsaparill.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

*Of a Cancer.*

**A**CANCER is a round unequal tumour, of a livid colour, surrounded with varicose vessels, and seated in the glandular parts of the body.

Some of these tumours are fixed, others moveable; some pale, others, again, inflamed. They sometimes remain harmless and indolent for many years; at other times they increase hastily to a large size, ulcerate, and discharge a fetid fensive ichor, and soon prove mortal.

There is, perhaps, no disorder of the whole body, which more absolutely requires an easy disposition of mind, and a slender light regimen than this. Bleeding, in general, is indicated in the palliative cure (which is all the encouragement that sound reasoning and integrity of heart can give) after which, some such as the following medicines may be administered:

## Potio Eccoprotica.

Rx Mann. optim. 3*ij.*Aq. pur. 3*ij.*---- nuc. moschat. 3*ij.*Sal. Rupullens. 3*ij.* f. potio mane sumenda & repetenda bis in septimanâ.

Cipiat millepedarum viventium cochlear. β. mane &amp; vesperi diebus à purgatione vacuis, cum julep. seq. cochl. iv.

## Julepum Nitrosum.

Rx Aq. pur. 3*vi.*

---- cinn. finap.

---- nuc. moschat. ana 3*ij.*Nitr. purissimi 3*ij.*Sal. c. c. 3*i.*

Syr. balsam. 3β. m.

Salt water has been found a very efficacious alterative in many cancerous cases. The following I have known of admirable use in rendering the symptoms easy, and perhaps lessening the virus of the disease imperceptibly :

## Bolus Saponaceus.

Inq Rx Sapon. Venet. gr. xij.

Tartar. vitriolat.

Pulv. rharb. ana gr. vi.

Ol. carui gutt. i.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus cum julep. seq. cochl. ij.

Julepum

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### Julepum Stypticum.

R. Aq. pur. 3 vi.  
Tinctur styptic. 3 iβ.  
Syr. simp. 3 ij. m.

### Vel, Haustus Tartareus.

R. Aq. pur. 3 x.  
—. puleg. spir. 3 i.  
Gum. ammoniac. gr. viii.  
Ter. fol. Tartar. gr. xv.  
Syr. balsam. 3 i. f. haustus primo manè & circa meridiem sumendus.

The aperient bolus may be taken twice a-week, or pro re natâ; the draught should be continued for a month or six weeks at a time.

The following receipt comes from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in Ireland, as Mr. PLUNKET's celebrated remedy for extirpating cancerous tumours; but I must candidly confess, that I have hitherto wanted sufficient courage to give it a trial:

“ Take crows-foot which grows in low ground, one handful; dog-fennel, three sprigs, both well pounded; crude brimstone in powder, three middling thimbles full; white arsenic, the same

R 5 quantity;

quantity ; all incorporated in a mortar, and made into small balls the size of a nutmeg, and dried in the sun. These balls must be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, and laid over the sore or cancer upon a piece of pig's bladder, or stripping of a calf when dropped, which must be cut to the size of the sore, and smeared with the yolk of an egg. This must be applied cautiously to the lips or nose, lest any part of it gets down ; nor are you to lay it on too broad on the face, or too near the heart, nor to exceed the breadth of half a crown ; but elsewhere as far as the sore goes. The plaster must not be stirred till it drops off itself, which will be in a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on."

Topical and external applications in general, are not advised by many in cancers. If they break, dressing with dry lint, and being kept quiet and easy is all that is generally done. If they are moveable, and in a proper state for extirpation, with a good habit of body, the

the knife is the most sure and effectual method, and stands fairest to effect a cure.

Water in which cabbages have been boiled is praised by some for washing the part, and poultice of raw carrots grated, and gently warmed, has afforded great relief to many.

The following electuary will be found very useful to keep the body properly soluble, which must be carefully attended to :

Electarium Solutivum.

R. Elect. lenitiv. 3ij.

Magnes. alb.

Flor. sulph. ana 3ij.

Pulv. rhabarb. 3ij.

Ol. carui gutt. ij.

Syr. ros. solut. q. s. ut f. elect. cuius sumat n. m. molem horâ somni & summo mane ubi alvus sit nimium astricta.



It may be very worthy of observation, that extract. cicutæ has afforded great relief in many desperate cases of the cancerous kinds, and bids much fairer than any external applications, however much the public may be deluded by the accounts given of them. It may be used as follows :

R Extract.

R Extract. cicutæ 3ij. f. pil. xxx. non deaurandæ; sumat iij. h. f. et ij. mane: persistat in usu earum augendo dosin pro re nata.

Some tender habits cannot bear the cicuta without its affecting the head; but its usefulness will fully compensate some slight inconveniencies. We should begin with very small doses in young people.

Arsenic has been lately recommended internally, by a physician, for this dreadful malady.

Solutio Arsenicis.

R Arsenici albi gr. iv. solve in  
Aq. distil. ibi.

R Hujus solut.

Lactis vac.

Syr. e mecon. sing. ʒ β. m. sumatur omni mane du-  
plicando dosin omni septimana.

C H A P. III.

*Of Warts and Corns.*

WARTS may be taken off with a pair of scissars, and the roots touched with vitriol. Roman. or ol. vitriol. or if they be pendulous, tie an horse-hair round them, or a piece of wax-thread, which being straitened, will occasion their dropping off insensibly. Or the warts may be slightly touched with lunar caustic, or aq. fortis, once every day, till they be gradually destroyed; but we must be cautious, when they are seated on the joints or knuckles.

Corns are callous tumours on the toes, principally on the joints. They are mitigated by bathing the feet frequently in warm water, wearing easy shoes, and a little soft cotton over the parts, to prevent attrition. The following plasters may likewise be found useful:

R Emplastr. anodyn. Edinburg.

Vel, Emplastrum Resolvens.

R Emplastr. commun. cum gum.

— cum merc. ana p. æ. m.

C L A S S

## C L A S S X I.

## SOLUTIONS OF CONTINUITY.

## C H A P. I.

*Of Bites, and Stings, of Venemous Creatures.*

**I**N the bite of the viper, common falled oil, first warmed, then rubbed well into the part, has been found to be a sufficient remedy.

In all venomous bites and stings, it will be proper to relax the skin by emollient fomentations, and cataplasms of bread, milk, and oil; and sometimes with the addition of theriaca.

The rattle-snake bite is said to be cured by the following method :

Take of plantain and hoarhound (if in the summer) the roots and branches together, a sufficient quantity; bruise them and express the juice; of which give one large spoonful. If the patient swells, you must force it down his throat. This generally

generally answers; but in case it should not, give another spoonful in about an hour after, which seldom or never fails. if the roots be dry, moisten them with a little water.—A leaf of tobacco steeped in rum may be applied to the wound.

Milk is counted an universal remedy against all poisons that kill by inflammation; and more especially with the addition of oil. Would not plentiful bleeding, in many cases of poison from the bites of animals, be the likeliest means of abating the inflammation?

Against the stings, and bites, of *wasps*, *bees*, *bugs*, &c. oil, honey, and vinegar are the chief applications.

The *pediculi* which infest the head, groin and other parts of the body, may be effectually destroyed by the unguent. *cœrul. mit. or,*

Lotio Mercurialis.

R. Aq. rosar. 3ij.

Merc. corros. subl. 3i. m. f. lotio h. f. et mane utenda.

Vel, Unguentum Mercuriale.

R. Ung. simpl. 3ij.

Merc. præcip. alb. 3i. m.

C H A P.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the Guinea Worm.*

THE Guinea worm is chiefly met with upon the coast of Guinea, and in the West Indies, and is from one to two feet long, of a tape-like appearance, with a blackish head. Little pain is perceived till it occasions a troublesome boil or tumour in the leg or thigh, where it generally takes up its seat. As soon as the boil breaks, its head makes its appearance. These worms are produced from ova contained and swimming in the waters in hot climates.

Aloetics are by some recommended to promote their discharge from the body; but the usual method is, to gently tie the head of the worm to a piece of lead, beat into the head of a small wire, and roll the worm gradually every day as it advances out of the body, round this piece of lead, till the whole be entirely drawn out. A small splinter of wood, lint, silk, or cotton twisted, or a piece of

of linen rag, spread with sticking plaster, and rolled up, will answer just as well.

C H A P. III.

*Of Burns and Scalds.*

**B**URNS, or scalds, require bleedings to prevent inflammation: and the body should be kept open: before the blisters rise, or to prevent their rising apply the following:

*Linimentum Camphoratum.*

℞ Ol. lini 3 vi.

Spir. vin. camph. 3ij. m. et. applicetur pro re nata.

If blisters be risen, they must be opened and dressed with the cerat. alb. or cerat. epulot.

No medicine has perhaps equal effects with a wash made with extract of lead and water, or a ceratum saturninum.

Burns in the face should be treated nearly in the same way; bleed, and lay soft paper, or rags, over the face, frequently besmeared with linseed-oil fresh drawn.

C H A P.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of Pimples and Tetters.*

**P**IMPLES, and tetteres, and those sebaceous concretions in the glands of the skin, resembling grubs, are very troublesome; the last appear commonly in the face and suppurate; though oftner in the nose than elsewhere, and are very difficult to get rid of.

Perhaps touching them with the weak mercurial ointment, going to bed, may be the best way of treating them; and, in the morning, order as follows:

## Lotio Tartarea.

**R** Spir. rorismar.

Lixiv. tartar. and 3*β.*

Ol. amydg. 3*i.*

Succ. limon. 3*ij.* m. cum spongia imbuatur pars affecta  
bis in die.

If this should be too painful and smarting,

## Lotio Campherata.

**R** Emuls. commun. (cum aq. rosar.  
Præparat.) 3*iv.*

Spir.

Spir. rorismar. 3ij.

Camphoratæ 3*fl. m. f.* lotio.

When pimples become obstinate, as they are very often apt to do, the alternatives may be attempted with great probability of success. Aq. calc. magis, & minus composit. with 3*fl.* or 3*j.* of the *Æthiop.* antimon. twice a day, or a grain of calomel made into a pill, with terebinth. & Chio, to be taken at bed-time, and now and then a draught of any of the purging waters, are highly advantageous.

The mind should be kept easy, the body open, a proper regimen be carefully observed, and wine drank in great moderation.

I once knew an accidental vomiting and looseness, brought on by an excess in eating plumbs, entirely remove a red pimpled face in a lady, who had in vain tried various means of cure.

The *tetters* have red edges, and are spreading eruptions. The following liniment is of use to extirpate them :

## Linimentum Mercuriale.

R Liniment. alb. 3*β*.

Mercur. præcipit. alb. gr. x.

Ol. rhodii gutt. i. m.

## C H A P. V.

*Of Ringworms, Shingles, and Chops.*

**R**INGWORMS, if not attended with inflammations, may be touched with the following :

## Lotio Sublimata.

R Spir. rorifmar. 3*iv*.

Mercur. corros. sublim. 3*i*. m. f. lotio partibus affectis applicand.

But, in general, the less we make use of external applications, the better. Gentle alteratives and a regular course of life promise the best success.—Above all, abstain from meat, especially pork; also beer, ale, cheese, &c.

The waters of Scarborough are very happily calculated for service in most eruptive affections.

*Shingles* are a species of erysipelas, owing to a hot humour thrown out on the

the surface of the body, and chiefly the waist, in form of thick set eruptions.

The person is generally sick and faint before the eruption; a symptom which universally happens in most eruptive cases antecedent to their appearance. Here gentle sudorifics are adviseable.

Pulvis Contrayervæ.

R. Pulv. contrayerv. c. gr. xv.

Nitr. gr. iv. m. f. pulvis sextâ quâque horâ sumendus  
cum cochl. fv. seq. julepi.

Julepum Alexiterium.

R. Aq. puræ 3ij.

--- alexet. spir. 3ij.

Pulv. e chel. c. c. 3i.

Syr. balsam. 3ij. m.

In *chops* of the face, lips, nipples, &c. apply the ol. ceræ.

If the swelling of the lips happen in consequence of a schrophulous taint, regard must be had to the original complaint, as external forms will do but very little.

Unguentum Labiale.

R. Cort. anchus. 3iβ. infunde in

Ol. amygd. 3i. Colaturæ adde

Ceræ alb. 3ij.

Sperm.

Sperm. ceti 3*i.*Ol. mac. per exp̄ress. 3*β.*

--- lavend. gutt. ij. m. &amp; f. unguentum labiale.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of the Tinea, or Scald-head.*

**T**HIS disorder often proceeds from bad treatment after the small-pox; it may sometimes be an hereditary taint, &c.

Alterative medicines, such as the æthiops, and antimonials, with aq. calc. min. comp. and issues, are, in general, the most proper. The head may be shaved, and the following fatus made use of:

## Fatus Discutiens.

℞ Fol. absinth.

--- abrotan. ana 3*i.* coque in aq. fontan libv. ad libv.

adde

Spirit. vin. camphorat.

Lixiv. sapon. ana 3*ij.* f. fatus.

Then,

## Unguentum Nicotianæ

℞ Unguent. Nicotian. 3*i.*Petrol. Barbad. 3*β.*

Balsam.

Balsam. Peruv. 3i. m. f. unguent. post fofum uten-  
dum.

The unguentum e sulphur. of the London pharmacopeia, applied for a length of time, seldom fails to cure this disease. Saturnine washes have likewise a good effect, as also an oil-skin cap, and blisters to the nape of the neck.

One grain of calomel going to rest, and repeated at due intervals; also the use of salt-water externally and internally as an alternative, have been found very useful.

## CHAP. VII.

### *Of the Scabies, or Itch.*

THE itch is probably owing to animalcula in the skin, and appears in moist or dry pustules, which spread from the joints, and disfigure the greatest part of the body.—Children are mostly subject to the moist; thin and old people to the dry. The eruption appears chiefly between the fingers, underneath the

the arm-pits, under the hams, and round the waist.

Where there is an inflammation bleeding should be recommended; and, next, purge a few times with the following:

**Potio Laxativa.**

R Infus. senæ com. 3ij.

Tinct. senæ 3ij.

Tartar. solub. 3i.

Syr. ros. solutiv. 3i. m.

R Unguent. e sulph. 3iv. cum quo libere inungentur partes affectæ omni nocte per septimanam integrum.

**Vel, Unguent. Mercuriale.**

R Unguent. simp. 3iv.

Merc. præcip. alb. 3iij.

Ol. lavend. gutt. ij. m. & divide in partes octo æquales, alternâ quâque nocte utend.

Some make use of the weak mercurial ointment, but the cure with the sulphur-ointment, is by far the safest, and most certain. The mercurial *girdle*, as it is called, should be applied with great circumspection, and may be made as follows:

**Linimentum Mercuriale.**

R Argent. viv. 3iij.

Succ. limon. 3ij. conquassentur in phiala per horas

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 401

horas duas, deinde simul in patinam effunde, & succus extrahatur. Pulvero cinereo, sive mercurio manenti, adde albuminis ovi unius dimidiam partem, gum. tragacanth. 3i. & cum virga apta agitentur in fumam, quâcum fasciam justæ formæ factam illinito, et coram lento igne sicca, fiat cingulum.

Washes are much less offensive than ointments.

### Lotio Mercurialis.

R. Aq. calc. simp. 3vij.

Merc. præc. alb. 3i. m. fiat lotio spongii op. part. aff. bis de die appl.

The pulv. hellebor. alb. nitr. zingiber. &c. may be occasionally joined with the sulphur-ointment: and internally we may exhibit the following:

### Pulvis Sulphureus.

R. Pulv. sulph. lot. 3β.

Magnes. alb. 3i.

Ol. carui gutt. i. m. ut f. pulvis horâ somni & mane sumendus, ex cochl. iv. aq. commun. vel serilaetis.

### Vel, Bolus Alterans.

R. Æthiop. miner. 3i.

Nitr. gr. v.

Conf. rosar. q. f. ut f. bolus.

S

Vel,

Vel, Bolus Antimonialis.

R. *Æthiop. antimon.* 3*β.*

Conf. rosar. q. f. ut f. bolus.

Vitriolic acid often cures the itch.

Mistura Vitriolica.

R. Ol. vit. 3*i.*

Aq. font. 3*v.* post effervescētiam adde

Syr. rub. id. 3*ij.* sumat 3*i.* ad 3*ij.* e pocul. aquæ fon-  
tis ter de die.

CLASS

CLASS XII.

LOCAL DISEASES.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Gutta Serena, and Leucoma.*

THE gutta serena is a species of blindness, wherein the eyes remain fair, and seemingly unaffected; owing to some defect in the optic nerves, which may proceed from a palsy or a relaxed habit; also from an epilepsy, or old ulcers too hastily dried up, &c.

The diet should be light and attenuating; evacuations, in general, are necessary; and blistering the head, and such things are proper as have been prescribed in the ophthalmia, particularly in a full plethoric constitution: next, have recourse to alteratives; such as millepedes, decoct. sarsaparil. small doses of calomel, &c. continued for some time; though the patient must not be brought to a

spitting, to prevent which gentle purges must intervene.

Where a rheumatism or relaxation has given rise to this complaint, the bark will be of use; as also sternutatories and cephalic snuffs; though, in general, this distemper may be regarded as not easily, if at all, curable.

The following forms, however, may be tried:

Bolus Valerianæ.

℞ Pulv. valer. silv. 3*ij.*

Cinnab. fact. 3*β.*

Syr. aurant. q. s. f. bolus h. s. et summò manè sumend. cum cochl. iv. julepi sequentis :

Julepum Calcis.

℞ Aq. calcis simp. 3*viii.*

— nuc. moschat. 3*β.*

Syr. aurant. 3*iiij.* m.

The patient may take, twice a day, forty drops of the tinctur. fuligin. with a draught of rosemary-tea.

The *leuoma* or a *speck* on the eye, is sometimes happily removed by a little of the following powder blown into the eye through a perforated quill:

Pulvis

## PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 405

### Pulvis Calaminaris.

R Lap. calamin. præp. 3*i.*

Sacchar. cand. alb. 3*β.*

Ol. sepiæ 3*i.* m. ut f. pulvis subtilissimus.

### Vel, Pulvis Vitriolicus.

R Sacchar. alb. 3*ij.*

Vitriol. alb. 3*i.* m.

### Vel, Pulvis Vitreus.

R Vitri communis 3*β.* teratur in mortario vitreo, ut fiat  
pollen tenuissimum, tum adde,

Sacchar. cand. alb. 3*β.* et super marmor. simul bene  
lævigantur, ut fiat pulvis ocularius.

Or a little of any of the above powders may be taken up by a fine hair pencil, moistened with saliva, and applied immediately upon the part affected; which perhaps will be a more effectual, and less painful operation, than that of blowing through a quill. A weak solution of the causticum lunare, is also recommended as effectual in removing specks from the eye; and may be applied by means of a piece of fine sponge, fixed to the end of a quill.

## C H A P. II.

*Of Freckles and Sunburn.*

FRECKLES and sunburn are frequently owing to the action of the sun, and exposing the body too much to the open air; and may sometimes happen in consequence of the jaundice. They appear chiefly on the face, neck, and hands, and are most frequent in the finest and fairest complexions. They may be removed, in a great measure, by the following application:

## Lotio Tartarea.

R. Aq. fontan. 3ij.

Sal. Tartar. 9*β*, vel 9*i*.

Ol. sassafras gutt. iij. m. et applicetur partibus affectis  
mane & horâ somni.

The juice of lemons, mixed with sugar and borax finely powdered, are likewise said to be of use in these cutaneous discolourations.

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

*Of Baldness.*

THE hair sometimes falls off after fevers, and other distempers, and produces more or less of a baldness. To correct or prevent this defect, the following may be applied :

*Linimentum Rosmarini.*

**R** Spir. rosmar.

Mellis opt. ana 3*β*.

Axung. porcin. 3*i*.

Ol. rhodii gutt. iv. m. ut f. linimentum quocum illinentur partes denudatae bis quotidie.

*Vel, Unguentum Peruvianum.*

**R** Unguent. simpl. 3*β*.

Balfam. Peru. 3*i*.

Ol. nuc. mosch. gutt. x. m. in eundem finem.

A quantity of burdock-roots may be bruised in a mortar, and then boiled in white wine till there remains only as much as will cover them. This liquor carefully strained off is said to cure baldness, by washing the head every night with some of it warm. A fresh-cut

onion rubbed on the part till it be red, and itch, is likewise recommended for the same purpose.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of Deafness.*

DEAFNESS may be occasioned by any injury to the external ear, or by whatever causes an obstruction in it; such as wax, colds, falls, the venereal disease, &c. The worst species of deafness arises after acute inflammatory diseases of the head, when the small vessels become impervious, from the inflammation of the greater ones.

Wax, appearing in the ear, is a good sign: if it be hard, soften it by the following drops, and syringe with a decoction of sage and rosemary flowers, or a little soap and water made warm; afterwards a little wool, moistened with the following, may be worn in the ears:

*Mistura Amygdalina.*

R. Ol. amygdal. 3ij.

Spir. lavend. c.

Tinct. castor. ana 3i. m.

Vel,

Vel, Linimentum Fellis.

R Fel. bovin.

Linim. saponac. ana 3ij. m.

A salivation has been known to cure deafness.

In case of any insects having got into, or bred in the ear, inject warm oil into the ear, and if this does not bring them away, extract them carefully by a proper instrument.

### C H A P. V.

*Of the Anorexia, or loss of Appetite.*

AN ANOREXIA is a want of appetite, frequently joined with a loathing of food, and is often owing originally to a relaxed state of the stomach, or may arise from hard drinking.—Tea has a bad effect in this disorder, and indeed any other warm liquors habitually taken. And here, by the by, it may not be amiss to caution the ladies against the free use of warm wine and water at meals; by which custom they relax the stomach, and gradually bring on ter-

rible disorders, as well as confirm bad habits. A sedentary life produces viscid phlegm, from whence proceeds a want of appetite.

A vomit of ipecacoanha, and then the following course will often be effectual :

Pilulæ Laxantes.

℞ Rhabarb. pulv.

Sal. absinth. ana ʒβ.

Bals. Peru. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n° xxiv. quarum sumat  
iv. horâ somni, bis vel ter in septimana.

Elixir Stomachicum.

℞ Tinct. serpent.

— aromat. ana ʒi.

Elix. vitriol. acid. ʒiβ. m. sumat cochl. parv. ij. duabus horis ante prandium, ex haustulo aq. Spadan.

If it proceed from free drinking of spirituous and strong liquors, it will not easily give way to medicines.

The diet should be light ; and animal food of the easiest digestion, and moderate exercise must be enforced, the drink should be Bristol waters ; with a tea-spoonful or or two of brandy.

In

In the relaxed state of the stomach, give an ipecacoanha vomit; and where acids abound, avoid much bread, all vegetables, and tea.

Hauftus Stomachicus.

R Infus. amar. simp. 3iβ.  
Tinct. aromat. 3i.  
Vin. chalyb. gutt. 1.  
Syr. balsam. 3i. f. hauftus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Pulvis Magnesiæ.

R Magnes. alb. 3i.  
Sulphur. præcipitat. 3β.  
Ol. carui gutt. i. f. pulvis horis intermediis sumendus  
ex cochl. ij. seq. julepi.

Mistura Roborans.

R Aq. puræ 3vi.  
Tinctur. styptic. 3ij. m.  
R Balsam. traumat. gutt. xl. cum frustulo sacchar. sumend.

Pilulæ Roborantes.

R Pil. gummos. 3i.  
---- Rifi.  
Sal martis ana 3i.  
Sapon. optim. 3β.  
Syr. simp. q. f. pilulæ n° xxx. quarum sumat iiij.  
nocte & mane.

Mineral

rible disorders, as well as confirm bad habits. A sedentary life produces viscid phlegm, from whence proceeds a want of appetite.

A vomit of ipecacoanha, and then the following course will often be effectual :

Pilulæ Laxantes.

R Rhabarb. pulv.

Sal. absinth. ana 3*β*.

Bals. Peru. q. s. ut f. pilulæ n° xxiv. quarum sumat  
iv. horâ somni, bis vel ter in septimana.

Elixir Stomachicum.

R Tinct. serpent.

— aromat. ana 3*i*.

Elix. vitriol. acid. 3*β*. m. sumat cochl. parv. ij. duabus horis ante prandium, ex haustulo aq. Spadan.

If it proceed from free drinking of spirituous and strong liquors, it will not easily give way to medicines.

The diet should be light; and animal food of the easiest digestion, and moderate exercise must be enforced, the drink should be Bristol waters; with a tea-spoonful or or two of brandy.

In

In the relaxed state of the stomach, give an ipecacoanha vomit; and where acids abound, avoid much bread, all vegetables, and tea.

Hauſtus Stomachicus.

℞ Infus. amar. simp. 3ij.   
 Tinct. aromat. 3i.   
 Vin. chalyb. gutt. 1.   
 Syr. balsam. 3i. f. hauſtus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

Pulvis Magnesiæ.

℞ Magnes. alb. 3i.   
 Sulphur. præcipitat. 3β.   
 Ol. carui gutt. i. f. pulvis horis intermediis sumendus   
 ex cochl. ij. seq. julepi.

Miftura Roborans.

℞ Aq. puræ 3vi.   
 Tinctur. styptic. 3ij. m.   
 ℞ Balsam. traumat. gutt. xl. cum frustulo sacchar. sumend.

Pilulæ Roborantes.

℞ Pil. gummos. 3i.   
 ---- Rufi.   
 Sal martis ana 3i.   
 Sapon. optim. 3β.   
 Syr. simp. q. f. pilulæ n° xxx. quarum sumat iij. nocte & mane.

Mineral

Mineral waters, such as those of Spaw, Pyrmont, Tunbridge, and Islington, with the bark, elix. vitriol. and exercise, are very proper in these stomachic disorders.

In case this complaint owes its origin to hard drinking.

*Haustus Stomachicus.*

R Decoct. cort. Peru. 3*β*.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. xx.

Tinct. cort. Peru. f.

Syr. aurant. ana 3*i.* f. haustus octavâ quâque horâ sumendus.

*Vel, Elixir Stomachicum.*

R Elix. aloes 3*β*.

Tinctur. aromat.

Elix. vitriol. acid. ana 3*i.* m. sumat. gutt. xl. ex infusione cort. aurant. fccat. circa meridiem & tempore vespertino.

Drinking simple water during dinner, is useful to many, as are the warm stomachic purgatives at intervals, and a few drops of the elixir vitrioli taken every morning fasting in a cup of fair water.

I have known mustard-seed of great advantage in relaxed habits, and where the

the appetite was in a manner gone; particularly to the studious and sedentary. It may be taken to the quantity of a tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day.

Vel, Vinum Amarum.

R Rad. gentian.

— zedoar. ana 3iʒ.

Sem. cardamom. minor. 3ʒ.

Cort. aurant. ficcat. 3ʒ.

Croc. 3i.

Vin. alb. libij. stent simul, sine calore, per tres vel quatuor dies. Cola, & sumat 3ij. bis in die.

If the patient be subject to costiveness you may add 3ij. rad. rhabarb. to the vinous infusion.

Vomiting, with a decoction of horseradish, is of service here; but this liquor is not to be drank in too large draughts: then order as follows:

Pilulæ Gummosæ.

R Oliban. 3i.

Myrrh.

Afl. foetid. ana 3ʒ.

Balsam. Peruv. q. f. f. pil. xxiv. quarum capiat iij. mane & vesperi, & post pilulas matutinas bibat aq. Spandanæ libi. partitis vicibus.

But.

But above all other things, the Bath-waters will be of the greatest service; though temperance is the most certain way towards recovering the patient.

Where the fault is in the digestion, avoid all flatulent food, use exercise, and take the gum pills, with chalybeates, strengthening bitters, &c. as follows;

Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

℞ Aff. fœt. 3ij.

Aloës.

Sal. mart.

Zingib. pulv. ana 3i.

Elix. Aloe. q. s. ut f. pil. mediocres, quarum capiat  
iv. h. s. & mane.

Where the patient is hysterical, vomits will not do; but rather substitute light infusions of the bark, with rhubarb, fal absinth. exercise on horseback, and chalybeate waters. Also,

Bolus Amarus.

℞ Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr. xx.

Spec. aromat. gr. iiij.

Rhab. gr. ij.

Syr. simp. q. s. ut f. bolus bis vel ~~ter~~ die sumendus.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of the Fames Canina.*

THE Fames Canina may be a natural misfortune. If it be attended with vomiting, and a coldness of the extreme parts, it is dangerous.

Oils, fat meats, broths, milk, and a farinaceous diet, are most likely to be of use. Opiates may, now and then, be exhibited with propriety. If an acid be in fault, vomits, and then the testaceous powders, and fixed alkaline salts, should be given; or the lixiv. tartar. and filings of steel. Frequent smoaking tobacco, is said to have proved beneficial to some labouring under this malady.

## C H A P. VII.

*Of Vomiting*

VOMITING is a disease of the stomach, frequently proceeding from a relaxation of its fibres, by hard drinking; where

where that is the cause, there will be, almost always, a pain in the soles of the feet at the same time. It may likewise, be occasioned by inflammation, worms, the colic, poisons, stone and gravel, failing on the sea, &c.

The regimen should consist of mint tea, chicken-water, sago, burnt wine with spice; but these should be sparingly allowed, if at all, where it arises from inflammation. If hard drinking has brought it on, a gentle vomit and some of the following forms may be found of some efficacy:

Hauftus Stomachicus.

R Decoct. cort. Peru. 3i.

Elix. vitriol. acid. gutt. xv.

Tinct. Japonic. 3ij. m. ut f. hauft. bis vel ter in die sumendus.

Vel, Bolus Cardiacus.

R Pul. nuc. moschat. torrefact. 3β.

Confect. cardiac. 3i.

Syr. balsam. q. f. f. bolus horâ somni sumendus & mane repetend. cum cochlearibus quatuor sequentis julepi :

Julepum Menthæ.

R Aq. menth. piper. simp. 3vi.

spirit. 3iβ.

Salis. c. c. 3ij.

Syr. balsam. 3β. m.

Vel.

# PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. 417

## Vel, Pulvis Amarus.

R Pulv. flor. chamæmel. 3*β*.

Sal. absinth. gr. v.

Calc. antimon. gr. v. m. f. pulvis sumendus octavâ  
quâque horâ; superbib. cochl. iv. julep. præscript.

## Vel, Bolus Rhei.

R Pulv. Rhâb. 3*β*.

Nuc. mosch. torrefact. gr. vi.

Confect. Democrat. 3*i*.

Syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus. hor. som. sum.

## Vel, Haustus Anodynus.

R Aq. cinnam. simp. 3*i*.

Philon. Londin. 3*β*. m. f. haust. sumendus pro re  
natâ.

## Vel, Pilulæ Thebaicæ.

R Extract. Thebaic. gr. *β*. vel gr. i.

Spec. aromat. 3*β*.

Ol. cin. gutt. i. m. f. pil.

Saline draughts are often of very great use, drank in the very act of effervescence, and balsam. traumat. either alone, or joined with elixir of vitriol, in the following manner :

## Elixir Stomachicum.

R Balsam. traumat. 3*ij*.

Elix. vitriol. acid. 3*β*. m. sumat gutt. xxx. cum saccharo.

Emplastrum

## Emplastrum Anodynum.

R Theriac. Andromach. 3ij.

Ol. macis per express. 3iij.

--- nuc. moschat.

--- menth. ana gutt. vi. m. f. emplastrum ventriculo  
applicandum. Vel, ejus loco applicetur emplastr.  
stomach. cum ol. menth.

The Bath-waters are of infinite advantage in these cases when occasioned by hard drinking.—When other disorders are the cause, the cure must depend upon their removal.

In all cases of habitual vomiting it is of great importance not to fill the stomach. The food or drink should therefore be taken frequently in a small quantity.

In vomitings, where acidity prevails, nothing has been found more useful than magnesia given in veal broth, about 3i. pro re nata; and afterwards, to strengthen the stomach, order decoct. cort. steel medicines, &c.

When vomiting is occasioned by *sea-sickness*, it is scarce ever got the better of, especially in short voyages, till the ship

ship gets into harbour, and the patient is put on shore. In long voyages indeed, use frequently wears it off. Many things are recommended for removing it, but, I apprehend, to very little purpose. Seawater may be drank ; and the following anti-emetic mixture often stops sickness and vomiting when other things fail :

## Mistura Salina.

R. Succ. limon. recent. 3ij.

Sal. absinth. 3i.

Aq. cinnam. spir.

----- simp. ana 3i $\beta$ .

Sacchar. alb. 3ij. m. et sumat cochl. iiij. pro re nata.

## C H A P. III.

*De Procidentia Ani, et Uteri.*

THE procidentia ani is a falling down of the rectum in straining, or going to stool. This happens frequently to children who cry much, or have had a diarrhoea ; and to women who have had many births. If it proceed from costiveness, give lenitive clysters. In case the rectum be swelled, or inflamed, fo-  
ment

ment with warm milk, or the *fotus communis*, and apply the bread and milk poultice. After which,

*Fotus Astringens.*

**R** Cort. querc. 3*i.*

----- granator.

Rad. bistort.

**R**of. rubr. ana 3*β.* coque in aq. fontan. **lb.** iv. ad colaturæ ibi*β.* tum adde vin. rub. ibi*β.* ut f. fotus.

After this keep the body soluble; and make use of a proper truss or bandage.

In case of a *procidencia uteri*, or falling down of the uterus, after it has been replaced, and the parts have recovered a little strength by rest, &c. the following injection may be made use of:

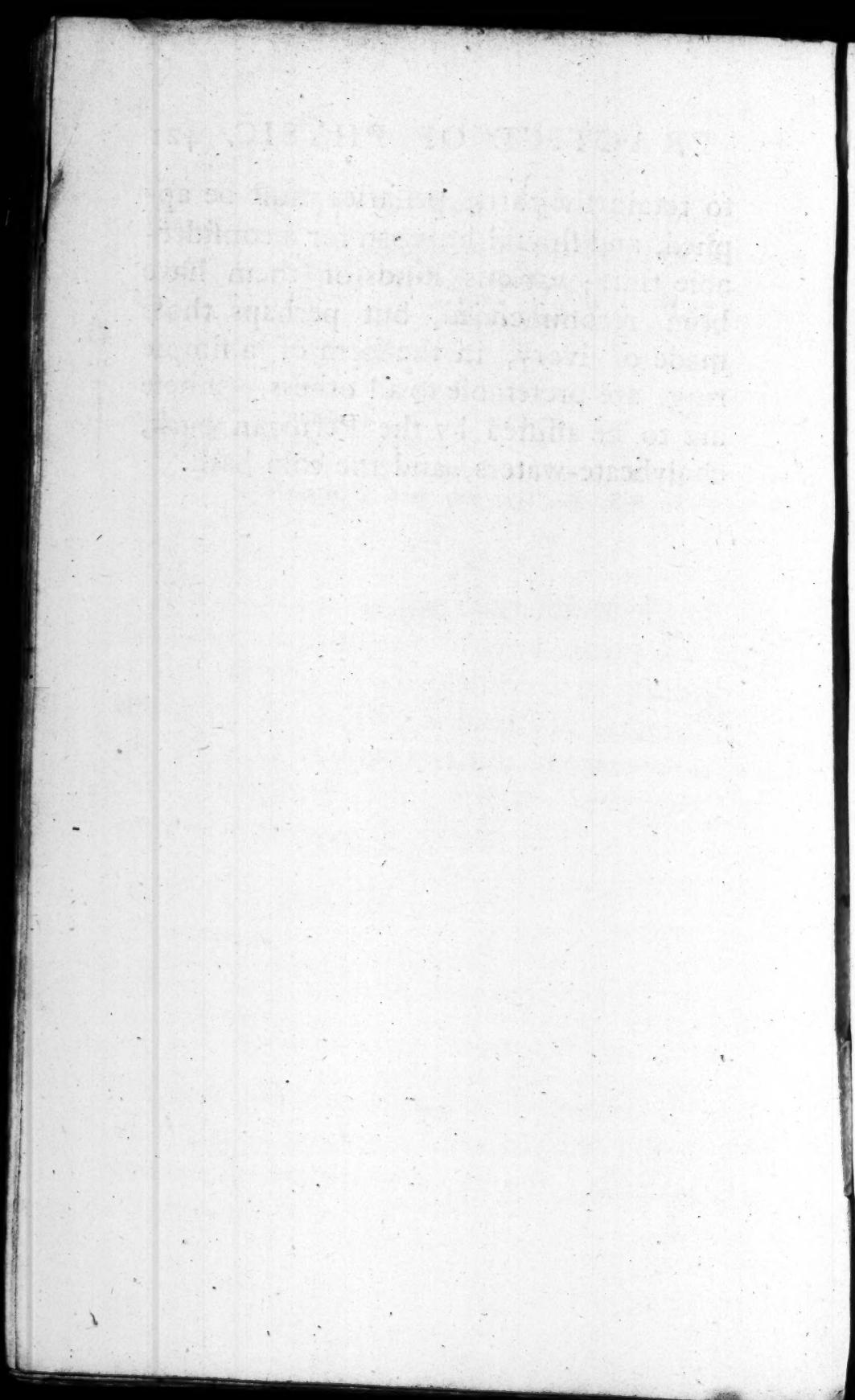
*Injectio Astringens.*

**R** Cort. granator.

----- Peruv. ana 3*i.* coque in  
Aq. fontan. ibi*β.* ad ibi*β.* colatur. adde  
Tinct. rosar.  
Vin. rub. ana ibi*β.* m. ut f. injectio.

The same may likewise be applied by way of fomentation. If astringent injections and fomentations be not sufficient to

to retain the parts, pessaries must be applied, and should be worn for a considerable time; various kinds of them have been recommended, but perhaps those made of ivory, in the form of a simple ring, are preferable to all others. These are to be assisted by the Peruvian bark, chalybeate-waters, and the cold bath.



A N

ALPHABETICAL TABLE

OF THE

DOSES of MEDICINES and DRUGS.

**A**CET. scillitic. gutt. x. ad 3β.  
Æthiop. mineral. grana v. ad 3i. sextā quāque horā.  
Argent. viv. grana xx. ad 3ij.  
Balsam. guaiac. gutt. x. ad 3ij.  
— sulph. anisat. gutt. ij. ad 3i.  
— traumatic. gutt. x. ad 3ij.  
Calc. antimon. grana v. ad 3β.  
Camphor. grana iij. ad 3i. bis die.  
Chalyb. rubig. præp. grana i. ad 3i.  
Cinnab. antimon. præp. grana ij. ad 3β. bis die,  
— factit. præp. grana ij. ad 3i.  
Conf. cardiac. grana v. ad 3β.  
— Damocratis grana ij. ad 3β.  
— Paulinæ grana ij. ad 3iβ.  
Cort. Peruvian. grāna v. ad 3ij.  
Elētar. lenitiv. 3i. ad 3ij.  
— e scammon. 3β. ad 3β.  
Elixir aloes guttæ x. ad 3i. semel vel bis die.  
— Myrrhæ composit. gutt. vi. ad 3i.  
— paregoric. gutt. vi. ad 3β.  
— vitriol. acid. gutt. ii. ad 3i.  
— vitriol. dulcis gutt. x. ad 3iβ.

Oliban.

T A B L E.

Oliban. pulv. grana x. ad. 3i. ter die.  
 Opii colat. gran.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ad gr. ij.  
 Oxymel. scillitic. 3 $\beta$ . ad 3ij.  
 Philon. Londinens. grana vi. ad 3 $\beta$ .  
 Pil. aromatic. grana x. ad 3 $\beta$ .  
 --- ex colocynth. cum aloe. grana ij. ad 3i.  
 --- ex colocynth. simplic. grana ij. ad 3ij.  
 --- ephractic. grana iij. ad 3i.  
 --- gummos. grana x. ad 3ij.  
 --- mercurial. grana ij. ad 3i.  
 --- Ruci grana ij. ad 3i.  
 --- saponac. grana ij. ad 3 $\beta$ .  
 --- e styrace grana ij. ad 3i.  
 Pulv. antilyff. 3 $\beta$ . ad 3ij.  
 --- ari comp. grana vi. ad 3 $\beta$ .  
 --- e bolo comp. cum opio grana vi. ad 3ij.  
 --- e bol. sine opio grana x. ad 3ij.  
 --- e scammon. comp. grana ij. ad 3i.  
 --- contrayerv. comp. grana vi. ad 3i.  
 --- e myrrh. comp. grana iij. ad 3 $\beta$ .  
 --- e sena comp. grana iv. ad 3 $\beta$ .  
 --- succino comp. grana ij. ad 3ij.  
 --- e tragacanth. comp. ad 3 $\beta$ .  
 --- rhabarb. grana iij. ad shi.  
 ---- valerian. silvest. 3 $\beta$ . ad 3 $\beta$ .  
 Sal. absinth. gr. ad. vi. ad 3i.  
 --- cath. Glauber. 3ij. ad 3ij.  
 --- corn. cerv. gr. ij. ad 3ij.  
 --- diuretic. gr. vi ad 3ij.  
 --- martis gr. ij. ad 3 $\beta$ .  
 --- succin. gr. iv. ad 3i.  
 --- vitriol. gr. i. ad gr. vi.  
 --- volat. salis amon. grana iij. ad 3i.  
 Seri aluminos. 3ij. ad 3ij. bis vel ter die.  
 --- scorbutic. 3 $\beta$ . ad 3iv. ter quaterve die.  
 Sem. sinap. integr. cohl. i. omni mane.

Spec.

T A B L E.

Spec. aromatic. grana iiij. ad 3 β.  
— e scord. cum opio grana v. ad 3 ij.  
— e scord. fine opio 3 β. ad 3ij.  
Spirit. aceti gutt. xx. ad 3i.  
— corn. cerv. gutt. v. ad 3ij.  
— lavend. comp. gutt. x. ad 3ij.  
— nitri dulc. gutt. x. ad 3ij.  
— salis ammon. gutt. vi. ad. 3ij.  
— salis ammon. dulc. gutt. x. ad 3ij.  
Spong. ust. grana vi. ad 3i.  
Sulph. antimon. præcipitat. grana ij. ad 3i.  
— præcipitat. grana x. ad 3ij.  
Syrup. e meconio, pondere, grana xx. ad 3i.  
— e spin. cervin. 3ij. ad 3ij.  
Tartar. emetic.  $\frac{1}{10}$  part. grān. ad granas vi.  
— solubil. 3 β. ad 3i.  
Theriac Andromach. 3 β ad 3 β.  
Tinctur. cardamom. gutt. x. ad 3ij.  
— castor. gutt. x. ad 3ij.  
— guaiac. volatil. gutt. vi. ad 3 β. ter die.  
— jalap. gutt. x. ad 3ij.  
— fuligin. gutt. x. ad. 3ij.  
— Japonic. gutt. xx. ad 3ij.  
— flor. martial. gutt. ij. ad xx.  
— martis in spirit. salis gutt. ij. ad xx.  
— melampod. gutt. xx. ad 3ij.  
— rhabarb. vinos. 3i. ad 3ij.  
— rhabarb. spirituos. 3i. ad 3ij.  
— rosarum 3i. ad 3ij.  
— sacrae 3i. ad 3ij.  
— Saturnin. gutt. iv. ad xxx.  
— serpentar. gutt. xx. ad 3 β.  
— stomach. 3i. ad 3ij.  
— styptic. gutt. xx. ad 3i.  
— Thebaic. gutt. i. ad 3i.  
— valerian. simp. 3i. ad 3 β.

T

Tinctur.

T A B L E.

Tinctur. valerian. volat. gutt. xx. ad 3ij.

Vin. aloet. alkalin. 3i. ad 3β.

----- amar. gutt. xxx. ad 3i.

----- antimonial. gutt. v. ad 3β.

----- chalybeat. gutt. vi. ad 3β.

----- croc. gutt. x. ad 3β.

----- ipecacoanh. 3β. ad 3ij.

----- viperin. 3β. ad 3iv.



A T A B L E

A  
T A B L E

For Computing the

QUANTITY of PURGATIVES, OPIATES, and MER-  
CURIALS, in the Compositions of the LONDON DIS-  
PENSARY.

**I**n xl. gr. pulv. e bolo composit. cum opio, there is of opium gr. i.

In vii. gr. pulv. e scammon. comp. there is of scammony gr. iv.

In xxi. gr. pulv. e sena comp. there is of sena gr. viii. crem. tart. gr. viii. scammon. gr. ii.

In xl. gr. pulv. e succin. comp. there is of opium gr. i.

In xl. gr. spec. e scord. cum opio, there is of opium gr. i.

In 3 β. pil. colocynth. simili (vel pil. ex duobus) there is of scammony and coloquintida each 3 β.

In 3 β. pil. ex colocynth. cum aloë, there is of aloës gr. viii. scammony gr. viii. coloquintida gr. iv.

In gr. xxvij. pil. mercurial. there is of quicksilver gr. xv.

In 3 β. pil. saponac. there is of opium gr. i.

In gr. 5*4* pil. styrac. there is of opium gr. i.

In 3 i β. elect. e scammonio, there is of scammony gr. xv.

In 3 i β. elect. e scord. there is of opium gr. i.

T A B L E.

In gr. xxxii. conf. Paulin. there is of opium gr. i.  
In 3β. Mithridat. there is of opium gr. i.  
In xxxvi. gr. philon. Londinens. there is of opium gr. i.  
In 3β. elix. paregoric. there is about gr. i. of opium.  
In gr. lxxv. ther. Androm. there is of opium gr. i.  
Emplast. ex. ammoniac. cum mercurio, contains of quicksilver nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole.  
Emplast. commun. cum mercurio, contains of quicksilver nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole.  
Unguent. cœrul. fort. contains of quicksilver nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole.  
Unguent. cœrul. mitius, contains of quicksilver nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole.  
Cerat. mercurial. contains of quicksilver nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the whole.

g g

Frank

A N

A N

I N D E X

T O T H E

PARTICULAR COMPOSITIONS  
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